Royal West End the brand that made reputation. Leaders of 20 years. Rs. 185 only. WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

17 years in use. Royal West End gives such service. Get it from WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

VOL. VII. NO. 115. BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JUNE 17, 1919. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date About.	Steamers.	Tons.	
16th Jun	Chanda	6,169	Only has accommodation for twenty passengers.
14th	Kashmir	8,841	
21st	Novasa	9,071	
27th	Novara	6,850	
28th	Plassy	7,346	
30th	Karoa	7,009	

All applications for passages should be accompanied by Priority Certificates and passages will be allotted strictly in accordance with the grade of Priority Certificates.

As far as can be foreseen, passages in vessels during June, will only be available for holders of "A" and "B" grade certificates.

Return Tickets for first and second class available for twenty-four months are issued to Europe at a single fare and a half.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date About.	Steamers.	Tons.
25th "	Dilwara	5378

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About.	Steamers.	—
15th June	Dwarka	Karachi calls 1 p.m.
19th "	Lhasa	Karachi direct
29th "	Taroba	E. & S. Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd. (Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Haiuku Maru	R. Nakanishi	3181	10th June	21st June
Kifunezan Maru No. 2	S. Sato	3204	22nd June	3rd July
Kiyu Maru	K. Urata	4763	12th June	30th June
Bombay Maru	T. Kinoshita	4352	5th July	16th July
Kosoku Maru	H. Nagashino	3187	7th July	18th July

For Freight apply to:—
T. KAWAGUCHI, Manager.
Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD. (Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet—137 Vessels. Gross Tonnage 462,000.

REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG AND TO ITALY VIA PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival	Departure	Destination
Kasado Maru	N. Yanagi	...	22nd June	Japan.
Shokwa Maru	M. Miyatake	14th June	21st "	Genoa and Marseilles
Burma Maru	S. Imai	22nd June	5th July	Japan.
Ganges Maru	S. Arai	22nd June	5th "	Japan.
Siam Maru	T. Watanabe	15th July	25th "	Japan

(Only Cargo Service to Italy.)

For Freight apply to:—
M. UCHIYAMA, Manager
Siam Building, Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Branches: Calcutta and Hyderabad (Deccan).
Sub-Branches:
Bombay—Share Bazaar, Shroff Bazaar.
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.

LONDON AGENTS: LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED.

NEW YORK AGENTS: THE GUARANTY TRUST COY. OF NEW YORK.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 12,00,00,000/-
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Rs. 7,01,60,550/-
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 70,04,448/12

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Sir Sassoon David, Bart.
Sir R. N. Mookerjee, K.C.I.E.
Sir Francis Stewart, Kt.
Sir Stanley Reed, Kt., LL.D.
R. D. Tata, Esq.
F. E. Dinshaw, Esq.
F. C. Rimington, Esq.
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.
Hajee Gulam Mahomed Ajam, Esq.
The Hon'ble Mr. Purshottamdas Thakordas.
A. J. Bilimoria, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000, at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2½ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3/- Half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

J. PAGAN DALZELL, Acting Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHA BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong).

PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND $1,500,0000 at 2/- } $15,000,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND ... $21,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: Hongkong.

LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street E. C.

BOMBAY OFFICE: 40, Churchgate Street

OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

C. H. WILSON, Agent.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan) ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 25,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches at

Bombay Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Tsinan, Dairen Frenchien Hankow, Harbin Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Kobe, London Los Angeles, Lyons Manila, Nagasaki Newchwang, New York Osaka, Peking Rangoon San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin Tokio, Tsingtao Vladivostock, Batavia.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

T. AIZAWA, Manager, Bombay,
Post Box No. 207 Hornby Road, Bombay.

WANTED

WANTED AGENTS throughout India to sell copies of "How to Become a Qualified Accountant." Indispensable to Accountancy Students and others desirous to know the requirements of Accountancy Profession in India. Pages 208. Price Rs. 1-14. Libera commission to Agents and Book-sellers Please apply to S. A. SHARANGDHAR, 52 Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 15,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW, Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE.

Byculla, Mandvi and Sandhurst Road.

Sub-Branches.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31 December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN, Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

19, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Opp. Bank of Bombay

Up-to-date and Progressive Life Office with Branch Offices, Chief Agencies and Agencies throughout India, Burma and Ceylon.

Moderate rates and liberal Policy conditions.

WANTED AGENTS for unrepresented districts.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE CO. LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1896.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore, Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

	Rs.
Funds exceed	28,00,000
Surplus about	1,00,000
Claims paid exceed	22,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready convertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.

Pushing agents wanted all over India.

K. C. VIDYARTHI, Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd., (Bharat Buildings), Lahore.

Poona Chief Agents:
Messrs. B. N. SATHE & BROTHERS.
224, Budhwar Peth, Poona City.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

INDIA'S Model Life Assurance Company.

FUNDS OVER Rs. 5,00,00,000 | CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,00,000

The Question of the Moment.

Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTAL" without a further moment's delay.

Low Premiums. Absolute Security.

Liberal Conditions.

Full particulars and forms on application.

R. PATERSON BROWN, Manager.

Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Funds exceed .. .. Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceeds .. Rs. 36,00,000
Annual income exceeds Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO., Manager.

SALE BY AUCTION.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 140 BALES SATIN CALENDERED OF MANEKJI PETIT MILLS.

THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 17th June, 1919 at 3 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at Vithalwadi at the baling press of Sheth Dosa Moosa by order of Messrs. Kanji Dharmsey Sons and Co., and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers, Messrs. Damodar Vrijlal and Co.:—

140 bales of Satin Calendered of Manekji Petit Mills as under:—
6 bales No. 3025 Cock 7 lbs.
6 bales No. 3225 Cock 8 lbs.
22 bales No. 3425 Cock 8½ lbs.
20 bales No. 3625 Cock 9 lbs.
7 bales No. 3825 Cock 9½ lbs.
6 bales No. 4025 Cock 10 lbs.
30 bales No. 1525 Cock 10½ lbs.
18 bales No. 1625 Cock 11 lbs.
21 bales No. 1725 Cock 11½ lbs.
4 bales No. 1825 Cock 12 lbs.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR RAJAHS CHIEFS AND CAPITALISTS.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES AT NARAYEN DABULKAR ROAD, MALABAR HILL.

SALE on SUNDAY, the 22nd June, 1919, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Under instructions from Messrs. Bhimji and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgage and on account and at the risk of Sir Vussonji Tricumji in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagee in the Deed of Mortgage dated 13th April, 1918, made between Sir Vussonji Trikamji of the one part and the Mortgagee of the other part, Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will on SUNDAY, the 22nd day of June, 1919, on 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell off by Public Auction, the undermentioned properties on the premises.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

All that piece or parcel of land (together with the messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon) situate at and fronting the Narayen Dabulker Road, Malabar Hill, in the Island of Bombay without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement eight thousand two hundred and seventy-two square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's Old No. 30 and 30 and New Nos. 16361-16366, Old Survey No. 26-26-26 and New Survey No. 7218-7219 and bounding on the East by the properties lately belonging to Ramdas Keshavji and Dwarkadas Shamji, on the West by the seashore, on the North by the property laely belonging to Naranji Dwarkadas Vussonji and on the South partly by the Narayen Dabulker Road, and partly by the property formerly belonging to Hormusji Nowroji Cooper and now belonging to Meherali Fakirali and the buildings whereon are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under "D" Ward No. S. 3343 (1) and 3343 (2) and 3344 and Street Nos. I 1A and 2 and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation or possession of the Mortgagor.

For particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Bhimji and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgage at No. 50, Medows Street, Fort or to the undersigned.

N.B.—The property consists of three bungalows and is perfectly suitable for residence of Princes and Noblemen, besides it commands a beautiful and rare view of the sea side.

AUCTION SALE OF 525 CASES JAPANESE CAMPHOR.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 17th June, 1919, at 1-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers will sell by public auction by order of Sheth Dayal Lalji at his shop at Vadgadi and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers mentioned below:—

On account and at the risk of Sheth Purshotam Surji:—
175 cases Japanese camphor, each case of 80 tins each tin 3/4 lbs. i.e. 24 bundles or 960 tablets.

On account and at the risk of Sheth Gopalji Ganugji:—
350 cases Japanese camphor, each case of 80 tins, each tin 3/4 lbs. i.e. 24 bundles or 960 tablets.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 200 CASES JAPANESE CAMPHOR.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 17th June, 1919, at 1-45 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers will sell by public auction at the shop of Sheth Dayal Lalji at Vadgadi by order of Sheth Lalji Godhu and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Sheth Gopalji Ganugji:—

200 cases Japanese camphor, each case of 80 tins, each tin of 3/4 lbs. i.e., 24 bundles or 960 tablets.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 25 CASES JAPANESE CAMPHOR.

THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 17th June 1919, at 2 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI and Co. Auctioneers will sell by public auction at the shop of Sheth Dayal Lalji at Vadgadi by order of Sheth Laxmidas Narandas and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers Messrs. Ismael Mamad and Sons:—

25 cases Japanese camphor, each case of 80 tins, each tin 3/4 lbs. i.e. 24 bundles or 960 tablets.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 17th June 1919.

PLEASE CALL AT

AHMED E. ESAALI

MERCER

EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY

FOR

SUPERIOR PLAIN CHINA CREPE-DE-CHENE

IN ALL THE

LATEST GRADES AND SHAPES.

HIGHLY DURABLE.

WILL STAND EVERY ROUGH WASHING.

QUALITY—THE BEST. PRICES—THE CHEAPEST

We strongly recommend these to our numerous Patrons all over India

V. P. P. Orders accepted from Mofusil Patrons.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.,

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 200 CASES JAPANESE CAMPHOR.

On THURSDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction by order of Seth Damodar Praji at his godown near Bridge Dana Bunder and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Allibhoy Chagla & Co.

200 cases Japanese camphor each 80 tins each tin weighing 3/4 lbs. and containing 24 bundles equal to 960 tablets.

AUCTION SALE OF 25 CASES JAPANESE CAMPHOR.

On THURSDAY the 19th instant at 2-15 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction by order of Seth Jayantilal Gordhandas at the godown of Seth Damodar Pragji near Bridge, Dana Bunder and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Allibhoy Chagla and Co.

25 cases Japanese camphor each 80 tins each tin weighing 3/4 lbs. and containing 24 bundles equal to 960 tablets.

AUCTION SALE OF 75 CASES JAPANESE CAMPHOR.

On THURSDAY, the 19th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction by order of Seth Girdharlal Ratilal at the godown of Seth Damodar Pragji near Bridge, Dana Bunder and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Allibhoy Chagla and Co.

75 cases Japanese camphor each 80 tins each tin weighing 3/4 lbs. and containing 24 bundles equal to 960 tablets.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 PACKAGES SUPERIOR, FINE, FANCY, ENGLISH-MADE WHITE DHOTEES.

On THURSDAY, the 19th inst., at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press, opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Bhimjibhoy Fulchand and on account and at the risk of Babu B. Morlidhar.—

10 packages superior, fine, fancy, English-made, white dhotees, quality of Prataplaxmi, 8/12 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF 80 COILS ELECTRIC VULCANISED INDIA RUBBER CABLE.

ON THURSDAY, the 19th instant, at 4-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of the Punjab National Trading Co.

On account and at the risk of the Gujarat Electric and Engineering Co.—

80 coils, each 110 yards Electric Vulcanised India Rubber Cable, size 7/20, S. W. G. 600 Megohms Association, manufactured by the Sumitomo Electric Wire and Cable Works.

AUCTION SALE OF A DE LAGE MOTOR CAR.

On FRIDAY, the 20th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 25, Medows Street Fort:—

One De Lage Motor Car H.P. 12—14 5 seater, 4 cylindered Torpedo body, lamps, tools, with other accessories, car in perfect working order. Teximeter also fitted.

MEHTA & CO., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 17th June, 1919.

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD TYRES AND OLD IRON TYRE RIMS.

By order of the Purchasing Officer for Mechanical Transport Stores, Bombay Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 17th day of June, 1919, at 11 a.m. (S. T.), at Old Town Barracks, Bazar Gate Street, Fort, the following:—

About 4 tons. 2 cwts. 0 qr.
About 1 ton 1 cwt. qr.
28 old iron tyre rims.

Cash will be required on the lots being knocked down.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO FURNITURE MERCHANTS AND PRIVATE BUYERS.

AUCTION SALE OF 49 PACKAGES BRASS AND IRON COMBINATION BEDSTEADS, CANVAS COTS, IRON BABY'S COTS, MOSQUITO NETTINGS, FEATHER PILLOWS, COTTON MATTRESSES, WOVEN WIRE SPRINGS, IRON RODS, CASH DRAWERS, KINGLARE CIRCLES, JACK RABBIT MOTORS, ETC.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 19th day of June, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), by order of the mortgagees Messrs. Bechardas Manchand, in their godown at Old Modykhana, Fort and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, L. Roy Sampat, an Insolvent, the above mentioned 49 packages.

The above will be on view 3 days before the date of sale.

J. S. MODY, and Co., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 17th June, 1919.

SALE BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS BOMBAY.

No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.
Tel. No. 521.

AUCTION SALE of Household Handsome Furniture, Sweet-toned Cottage Piano, Plateware, etc., of N. A. Moos, Esq.

On SUNDAY, the 22nd June, 1919, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the bungalow situate at a very little distance from the Afghan Church at Colaba, the household handsome furniture, consisting of dining table, dining chairs, mea safe, dinner waggon, dumb-waiter, sideboard, drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, mirror door almyrahs, wardrobes, clothes, hanging and gown presses, chest of drawers, dressing and writing tables, arm and armless chairs, marble top centre tables, a basic corner cabinets, sweet-toned cottage piano, iron and teakwood cots, mirror back sideboard, clothes baskets, palm-stands, chiffoniers, jardineers, fancy teapoys, reclining sofa, revolving book case, hatstands, towel-horse, flower pots, rich pictures in frames, wash-hand tables, large carpets, electric hanging lamps, large lot of brass and copper pots, plateware, etc., etc.

The property of R. N. Mody, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before sale.

N. B.—Motor car will be in readiness on the sale-day free of charge at the Colaba Tram terminus to carry the intending purchasers to the sale-premises.

SALE AT 10 A.M.

AUCTION SALE of Rice-grinding and oil mill factory with all its machinery, etc., at Igatpuri.

Under instructions from the party concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by public auction on SUNDAY, the 22nd June, 1919, at 10 a.m., (S.T.), at Kulkarni's Wada, near Rama's temple, at Igatpuri, in Nasik District, the following machinery consisting of:—

One Crude Oil Engine 18 B. H. P. Baelos make complete.
One Marshall Grinding Mill 18in. F. B. Stone complete.
Two Country Grinding Mills 18in. F. B. Stone complete.
One oil ghanee, one rice huller, two water tanks, for the above engine, one steel shaft 22ft. long, one steel shaft 10ft. long, one hand lorry cart, one spare attendant for the above engine, one oil store tank (iron), ten spare pulleys, one chain block, belting, spare picking 4in. to 1in.

For further particulars, apply to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 17th June, 1919.

CONSUMPTION

SUCCESSES IN BOMBAY.

Husband writes, 2nd June, (name and address willingly given to Doctors and others).

"I am glad to inform you that my wife is almost cured. There is absolutely no fever. Appetite very good. After your treatment was commenced during the first fortnight the weight increased by 5½ lbs."

ANOTHER CURE.

C. McDonald, Tinnevelly Bridge, S. I. R., writes 12th May:—

"I have the pleasure to inform you that I now feel quite fit and strong and intend joining my appointment early next month."

CONSUMPTION OF SPINE

AMAZING SUCCESS.

Mrs. M. Hunter, "Sylverton" Mussoorie, writes 21st May:—

"I write to thank you for your excellent treatment which has done nurse a great deal of good. She has had no pain in the back for weeks, her appetite has improved and you will be pleased to hear that instead of losing flesh as she used to do she has put on 4 lbs in four weeks."

Send full details and Doctor's opinion to

REV. G. R. WALTERS, B.A., T.C.D., M.A., LL.D. SAHARANPUR, U. P.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following special rate:—

ONE ANNA PER WORD.

Minimum charge for each advertisement Re. 1.

PAYMENT IN ADVANCE.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required as a guarantee of good faith.

BOX NUMBER DEPARTMENT.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses divulged will be given a Box number. The words 'Apply Box No. . . . . Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle,"' to be paid for by the Advertiser. One anna to be reckoned for the figures.

Names and Addresses of Advertisers will not be divulged to enquirers, who must answer advertisements by letter.

Advertisers are requested to note that the Company does not undertake to send replies to advertisements, these can be had at the Office only on production of the Voucher given with each advertisement between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Replies to advertisements should be addressed Box number . . . . Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS undertakes all kinds of JOB PRINTING. A trial order is solicited. Apply The MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle" 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

FRIDAY—From 1st March, 1918, MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, will hold bona-fide auctions every FRIDAY at 2-30 p.m. Owners are not allowed to bid. Come and buy just what you want. You'll get it cheap.

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

NOTICE TO FORD OWNERS—If you are thinking of insuring your Ford, please communicate with us as we can offer you specially low terms on insurance of Ford cars.—FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), Ltd., Hughes Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 767. Telegram "Autoford."

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE—Immediate enrollment for Company Auditors', Banking, Commercial and Secretarial courses recommended. Professor Davar can be interviewed between 9 a.m., and 6-30 p.m., (S.T.), 80, Esplanade Road. 2667

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A COMPOUNDER. Apply to Dr. J. L. DESAI, Hirabag, C. P. Tank Road. 2634

WANTED—A capable SOLICITOR as an assistant. Apply Box No 683, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2685

WANTED—TYPISTS, one knowing shorthand preferred. Apply to Box No. 681, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2686

WANTED—A GRADUATE for the New High School. Apply personally to the PRINCIPALS, Parsi preferred. 2685

WANTED—A Gujrati UNDERGRADUATE or MATRIC. Apply personally to SUPERINTENDENT, Lady Northcote Hindu Orphanage between 11—2.

WANTED COMPOUNDER. See Dr RANCHHODDAS PAREKH, Nagdevi Street. 2651

WANTED—MATRIC, UNDERGRADUATE Gujrati-knowing teachers. Apply Secretary, Cutch Dasha Oshwal Jain Pathshala, Bhatbuzaar, Mandvi. 2653

WANTED—A CLERK, with knowledge of English and Typing. Good handwriting essential. Apply personally to Principal, Esplanade High School. 2680

WANTED—A well experienced CUSTOMS CLERK, good English. Salary Rs. 40. Apply Box No. 674, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2649

WANTED—An ASSISTANT SALESMAN for Hardware, Metals and Bunder goods. Apply Box No. 675, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2650

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A competent man to act as Secretary of a Joint Stock Co. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 679, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2675

WANTED—Qualified First Class MECHANICAL ENGINEER to take charge of a verticle triple expansion Engine in a local Mill. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 682, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2687

WANTED—A TYPIST CLERK for three hours daily. Apply SOONDERDAS DHURUMSEY and Co., 19, Elphinstone Circle, Fort. 2679

WANTED—A MANAGER with business experience for Bombay Co-operative Stores, Ltd., to be started at once. Apply with testimonials and references to SECRETARY, Central Co-operative Bank, Fort 2682

WANTED.—Some Hindu CLERKS, knowledge of English and Gujerati Essential. For terms see the undersigned personally. BALARAM ANANDRAM & COMPANY, Motissa Chawl, Moombadevi, Bombay. 2565

WANTED—An ACCOUNTANT, well versed in Fire Insurance work. Only persons with several years' experience should apply. Good prospects for a really competent man. Apply in writing to LALJI NARANJI and Co., Managing Agents, The Jupiter General Insurance Co., Ltd., 90, Esplanade Road, Fort. 2658

WANTED—Applications invited from persons of at least five years' experience in personally carrying on electrical installation and fitting work. Situation permanent on approval. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 678, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2674

SITUATION WANTED.

SMART young graduate with thorough knowledge of Accounts, Correspondence and Typing, and capable specially of managing and overhauling any business, seeks employment. Willing to proceed to any part of the world, if offered liberal salary. Please apply to Box No. 680, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2683

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Eighty tons snap headed Rivets of the following sizes manufactured by the North-West Trading Co., Ltd., Seattle, 2 5/8in. by 3in., 3/4in. by 7/8in.. The Rivets are suitable for Bridge and Girder work. Offers are invited for the whole or part of the consignment F.O.R. Calcutta. Apply to Post Box No. 15, Calcutta. 2677

SATISFACTION brings Business—we guarantee to give you complete satisfaction on every purchase you make with us. Stationery of the best quality and of every description stocked. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. A2

DRAUGHTSMEN, artists and students will get the best quality drawing and penpainting materials of well known makers, at the lowest possible prices from THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. B2

PUBLIC & LEGAL NOTICES.

PUBLIC and LEGAL NOTIFICATIONS are inserted at the following rates:—
Included also are Government and Shipping Notices, Company Prospectus, Tenders, etc.

	Per inch.
First insertion	Rs. 6-0
Second insertion	Rs. 3-8
Third insertion	Rs. 3-0
Fourth insertion	Rs. 2-8
Fifth and subsequent	Rs. 2-0
Minimum charge	Rs. 6-0

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the supply of a Petrol Motor-driven Fire Engine, in accordance with the specification which can be had from the CHIEF FIRE SUPERINTENDENT, will be received on or before 16th July, 1919, 4 p.m.

(Sd.) D. K. BHAVE,
Municipal Commissioner.

Municipal Office,
Ahmedabad, 13th June, 1919. 2672

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, that day being a Public Holiday (Zarthost-no-Diso), under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 10th June, 1919. 2598

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "SHOKWA MARU" having arrived from Marseilles via Port Said and Djibuti the Consignees of her Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition, unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the cargo has been discharged. Captain J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's appointed surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. No bag cargo in single gunny will be surveyed. The bills for claims are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.

Bombay, 16th June, 1919.

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. LAXMAN VANKOJI and BHIMABAI, widow of Shanker Venkoji have contracted for the absolute sale to our client of the property hereunder described free from all incumbrances.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office in No. 121, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground situate, lying and being at Sewree Cross Road, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement twelve thousand three hundred and six square yards or thereabouts of which eleven thousand and five hundred square yards or thereabouts are of Toka tenure and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Nos. 14979, 14921, 15096, 15060, 15103 and New Survey Nos. 1B/2296, 5-6-7/2236. 2 to 7/2237, 2/2297, 2-3/2298, 4A/2298 and the remaining eight hundred and six square yards or thereabouts are of leasehold tenure and registered in the books of the Collector of land revenue, New No. 17181 and New Survey No. 2/2302 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under F Ward Nos. 2354 (2) at 56 and Street Nos. A 1048, 1049, 1050 and which said premises are bounded as follows:—that is to say on the East partly by the property of Haji Essa Fazia and partly by Government ground and beyond that by Road leading from Wadala to Sewree, on the West partly by land belonging to Tata Hydro Electric Power Supply and Co., Ltd., and partly by public passage on the North partly by the land belonging to Tata Hydro Electric Power Supply Co., Ltd., and partly by Government ground and on the South by the land of Bhawoo Moroba.

Dated this 16th day of June, 1919.

MEHTA DALPATRAM & LALJEE,
Purchaser's Attorneys. 2691

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that PRAGJI EBJI, PURSHOTAM EBJI, RANCHHORDAS VALABHDAS, PITAMBER VALABHDAS and KHIMJI KESHAVJI DHARAMSEY KESHAVJI and HARIDAS KESHAVJI, the last 3 minors under the age of 18 years by their mother and natural Guardian Vrijcorebai, widow of Keshavji Sheevji have contracted with our client Mr. PURSHOTAM GOCULDAS for the absolute sale to him free from all claims and incumbrances of the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritence, residence, use, trust, maintenance, possession, mortgage, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, Albert Building, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the said sale will be completed without reference to such claims, if any; and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Quit and ground rent tenure land or ground together with the messuages, tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon situate, lying and being at Samuel and Desouza Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 186 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 1605 and Street Nos. 66-72 and 1-3 and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's New No. 6197 and New Survey No. 2273 and bounded as follows:—i.e., to say on or towards the East by Samuel Street on or towards the West by land forming part of this property and leased from the Bombay Municipality and beyond that by Desouza Street, on or towards the North by the property of Gordhanji Maharaj and on or towards the South by the property of Daval Nathoo and which said premises have been in the occupation of the Vendors and their tenants.

Dated this 16th day of June, 1919.

BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHERLAL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
2690

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. MANJI KESHAVJI has contracted with our client Mr. GOCULDAS JADOWJI for the absolute sale to him free from all claims and incumbrances of the undermentioned property all persons, having any claim or interest to or in, the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance, residence, use, trust, maintenance, possession, mortgage, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office Albert Building, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the said sale will be completed without reference to such claims, if any, and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the bungalow, chawl, well and buildings standing thereon situate at Borivli, Taluka Salsette, District Thana, measuring about 4 acres, 19 gunthas and 6 annas or thereabouts bearing Survey Nos. 101, 102, 103, 104 and Pote No. 1 or some one or more of them and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East partly by the village of Eksar and partly by the village of Kaneri, on or towards the West by the property formerly of Bhuswandas Ramdas and now of Cursondas Murlii and Devkarji Sunderji on or towards the North by the Borivli Station Road and on or towards the South by the village of Kaneri.

Dated this 16th day of June, 1919.

BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL,
2684 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client, Mr. GULAMHUSEN JAFAR SOMJI, has contracted to purchase the undermentioned property from Messrs. HASANALLY EBRAHIMJI GHADIALI, MULLA ABDUL HUSEN RASULJI and SULTANALI MULLA RASULJI.

All persons having any claim to the said properties by way of inheritance, gift, lease, lien, maintenance, mortgage, charge, sale, or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned within 14 days from the date hereof. All claims, if any, which are not so received will be considered null, void and waived and the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of land or ground with the plinth and foundation and building standing thereon and situate, lying and being at Parel, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 800 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, along with other land under Old No. 91, New No. 16581, Old Survey No. 2 and New Survey No. 2514 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the land leased to Dossabhai Rustomji Daruwala, on or towards the West by the portion of land leased to Pirali Mahlooji Borekar, on or towards the North by private passage and on or towards the South by Dinshaw Petit Mills which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under F Ward No. 1009 (1a) and Street No. 2aaa.

Dated this 16th day of June, 1919.

KANGA & SAYANI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

Alice Building,
Hornby Road. 2678

THE BHARAT LUXMI PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE—81, CLIVE STREET, CALCUTTA.

Established 1910. CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 4,00,000. (FOUR LAKHS).

Affairs of the company investigated by the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Bengal and certified that "IT IS CARRYING ON BUSINESS HONESTLY."

Premium Re. 1 to Rs. 4 monthly, both in Life and Marriage Branches. WANTED RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS ALL OVER INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON For Particulars apply to

MANAGING AGENTS.

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that TYABALLI GULAMHUSSEIN CHANGI and MOHOMED GULAMHUSSEIN CHANGI, both of Bombay Bora Mahomedan Inhabitants, have agreed to sell to our clients the property hereinafter mentioned.

All persons, having any claim or demand against the said property by way of mortgage, gift, sale, trust, possession, inheritance, lease, lien, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 123, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof as otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground situate, lying and being at Grant Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 640 square yards or thereabouts and which is a portion of ground registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 182, 183, and 184, New No. 13700, Old Survey No. and New Survey No. 6988 and is bounded on or towards the East by the property of Ranchordas Tribhovandas, on or towards the West by the property of Framjee Hormusjee Sethna, on or towards the North by the property of Bai Hamabai Framjee Petit and on or towards the South by the property of Shavaksha Jamsedjee Dubash and beyond that by the said Grant Road which said premises are assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 3975 and Street No. 273.

WADIA GHANDY & Co.,
Attorneys for the Purchasers.
123, Esplanade Road, Fort.
Bombay, 14th June, 1919. 2657

AMUSEMENTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS of Concerts, Cinemas, and other Amusements are inserted in these columns at the rate of Rs. 2 per inch per insertion in single column.

IMPERIAL
The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay
"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW"
TO-NIGHT
PATHE'S CYCLONIC SERIAL
"HANDS UP"
Starring
RUTH ROLAND
The Popular Heroine
Chapters 13 & 14.
PATHE GAZETTE
Latest from 'Blighty.
"THROUGH CENTRAL TEXAS"
Combitone—Travel
"DO YOU LOVE YOUR WIFE?"
An Excellent Comic.
TIME
7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. daily.
Matinee Every Sat. & Sunday 5. p. m
Extra Show every Sunday 3-30 p.m.
POPULAR PRICES.

GAIETY CINEMA
(Under new Management)
The Ace Of Hearts
The picture that will make you forget that you are in theatre
The Gambling Scene
has held million people spell-bound.
THE PLAY
has topped the bill of every variety hall.
Saturday, Monday, Wednesday:— o show at 6-30.
Sunday, two shows, 8-15 & 10 p.m.
Tuesday, Thursday Friday—: 3 shows, 6-30, 8-15 & 10 P.M.

FIRST APPEARANCE OF
MISS GAUHAR
BOMBAY'S FAVOURITE ON THE SCREEN
In the celebrated Indian play
SOORDAS
now showing at
NEW ALEXANDRA
Near Crawford Market.
3 Shows Nightly at 7, 8-45 & 10-30.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p.m.
MAURICE E. BANDMAN presents the
BANDMAN OPERA CO.
In the leading London Musical Successes.
TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p.m. "TO-NIGHT'S THE NIGHT"
Plan at Rose & Co. upto 6 p.m. after 7 p.m. at the Theatre, Seats booked by Telephone No. 288 must be taken up before 9-15 p.m.
DAILY at 6-30. JANE SHORE the Story of the time of Edward IV.
The Story of the War Of The Roses. JANE SHORE In Beauty, In Generosity, In Misfortune alike unrivalled.

THE EMPIRE DAILY at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.
GEORGE LARKIN AND BETTY COMPSON
CO-STARS
In the Thrilling Western Drama in 5 Exciting Parts
"THE BORDER RAIDERS"
A Tale of a Texan Rosebud blooming on the Mexican Border.

CINEMA MAJESTIC
Tram Terminus, Girgaum
A NEW HINDU SOCIO—RELIGIOUS PHOTO-PLAY
BILWAMANGAL
alias
SOORDAS
featuring the famous star of the Bombay stage
MISS GUAHAR
An unprecedented production in the history of Indian Cinematography with exceptionally magnificent settings, sumptuous scenery and brilliant costumes
produced by
THE ELPHINSTONE BIOSCOPE CO. OF CALCUTTA.
Rates slightly advanced.
An extra show daily at 5-15.

PLEASE NOTE
THE CHANGE OF DATE
MISS GAUHAR JAN'S
Musical Concert
will be held on
SUNDAY NIGHT 29th JUNE 1919
instead of Friday 20th June.

COAL! COAL!
LARGE stock of all sorts of 1st and 2nd class COAL, available at cheap rate for ready and forward delivery. For quotation and other particulars, write to Post Box 523, CUTTA.

Absolutely Free
40 years experience . . . .
late Government Medical Officer
RAI SAHEB DR. DOSS'S
Secrets of Happy Life
is being distributed free
Apply to
THE SWASTHE SAHAYA PHARMACY,
80-2, Harrison Rd., CALCUTTA.

THE
GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY
PROF. JAMES'
Electro-Tonic Pearls.
These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of overwork and dissipation. In cases of premature old age and weariness after slight effort, these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.
Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.
V. P. Charges, annas four extra.
SOLE AGENTS:
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL COMPANY.
Market, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1878.
No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Patit Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,32,000.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audit, according to Indian Companies Act.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

"100 shaves from 1 Blade."
Twinplex Stroppers
(for Gillette Blades)
All 4 edges stropped at the same time.
Price Rs. 15 each, Post Free.
MATHEWS & CO.,
6, Medows Street, (Opp. Taraporewala), BOMBAY.

A FAIR OPPORTUNITY
TO ALL CONCERNED IN SECOND HAND MACHINERY.
We have Engines, Boilers, Gas Plants, Lathes, Drills, Presses, Gins, etc., etc., in our stock for ready disposal.
Send for the complete list NOW.
ENGINEER & CO
BOMBAY.

PLEASE NOTE.
TELEPHONE No. 4458.
Telegram: "Royalmotor."
When you require Michelin, Dunlop, Firestone, or other well-known motor tyres, and accessories.
ROYAL MOTOR CAR CO.,
Opp. Imperial Cinema.
Lamington Road, Bombay 4.

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Government of Maharashtra
on 09 April, 2017

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

Liverpool June 11th.

		Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool		4,000
,, ,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		—
,, ,, Sales of East Indian		—
,, ,, Imports		21,000
Mid. Americans Spot		20.47
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels		..
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	July	30.78
	Oct.	30.02
	Jan.	29.37
New Orleans 10 a. m.	July	Not quoted.
	Oct.	29.37

Liverpool, June 12th.

		Bales.
Total Days' Sales at Liverpool		3,000
,, ,, Sales on Spec & for Ex		—
,, ,, Sales of East Indian		—
,, ,, Imports		32,000
M. Americans Spot		19.88
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels		—
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	July	30.60
	Oct.	30.20
	Jan.	29.60
New Orleans 10 a. m.	July	31.17
	Oct.	30.64

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, June 11th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

New Contracts

Months.	To-day's price.
June	
July	19.33
Aug.	18.93
Sept.	18.62
Oct.	18.32
Nov.	18.14
Dec.	18.00
Jan.	17.72
Feb.	..
Mar.	17.50
April	--

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

Liverpool, June 12th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's prices.
June	19.50
July	18.98
Aug	18.60
Sept.	18.35
Oct.	18.08
Nov.	-
Dec.	
Jan.	17.55
Feb.	..
Mar.	17.30
April	..

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, June 11th.

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
June.	19.11
July.	18.71
Aug.	18.31
Sept.	18.03
Oct.	17.70
Nov.	17.53
Dec.	17.37
Jan.	17.19
Feb.	17.07
Mar.	16.96
April	16.84

Liverpool, June 12th.

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price
June	19.30
July	18.95
Aug.	18.57
Sept.	18.35
Oct.	18.02
Nov.	17.84
Dec	17.69
Jan.	17.53
Feb.	17.41
Mar.	17.30
April	17.18

EGYPTIAN FUTURES.

Liverpool, June 11th.

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
June	27.09

Liverpool, June 12th.

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
June	27.09

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, June 11th

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports		35,000
,, Export to Great Britain		32,000
,, ,, to Continent		Nil
Futures at New York	July	31.15
,, ,,	Oct.	30.48
,, ,,	Jan.	29.87
Spot Cotton at New York		32.65
,, ,, Orleans		31.50
Futures at New Orleans	July	31.48
,, ,,	Oct.	29.85
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)		20½
Demand Bills		4.61.75
Silver Commercial Bars		111½

New York, June 12th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports		25,000
,, Exports to Great Britain		—
,, ,, to Continent		..
Future at New York	July	31.42
,, ,,	Oct.	30.90
,, ,,	Jan.	30.38
Spot Cotton at New York		32.95
,, ,, Orleans		31.88
Futures at New Orleans	July	31.81
,, ,,	Oct.	30.32

STEAMERS

FOR

Sale

Full Particulars

From

Kelavkar & Tyrrell,

54, Meadows Street,

BOMBAY.

C.B. 960.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, June 16.

The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 556 for Fully Good Broach July August, and immediately declined to Rs. 548. The price then improved to Rs. 552, and fluctuated for some time between Rs. 550 and Rs. 553. At 4 p.m. the rate was Rs. 553, and the bazaar closed at Rs. 552. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 551, declined to Rs. 548, and after further fluctuations closed as under.

Ready cotton is quiet but steady with a moderate enquiry.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

		Rs
Fully Good Broach	July-August	556¼
Fully Good Bengal	July	427
Fine Oomras	July	483
Good Southerns	June	532
Good Southerns	July-August	528

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.

QUOTATIONS, 16TH JUNE 1919.

		Rs.
Fully Good M.G. Broach	July-Augt	552
,, ,, ,, Bengal	July	427
Fine M.G. Oomras	July	482
Good ,, Southerns	June	528
,, ,, ,,	July-August.	524

SPOT QUOTATIONS

Description.	Superfine.	Fine	F.G	Good	Delivery
M.G. Bengal	Unchanged.				
M.G. Sind-Punjab.					
M.G. Oomras No. 3					
Central Provinces.					
M.G. Broach					
M.G. Southerns					
SawjunndDharwar					

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 14th June 1919.

Cotton	8,861	bales.
Wheat	521	Cwts.
Linseed	8,593	,,
Rape, etc.	5,259	,,
Gingellyseed	Nil	,,
Poppyseed	2	,,
Groundnuts	368	,,
Castorseed	8	,,
Rice	209,944	,,
Myrabollams	282	,,
Cottonseed	23,236	,,
Mowraseed	Nil	
Gram	3,080	,,
Jowar	6,718	,,
Maize	Nil	
Barley	212	,,

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, June 16th 6-0, p. m.

Ready	Bazaar Terms. Rs. as. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. as. p.
Wheat White Delhi 78-30	74 0 0	——
,, Cawnpore 78-20	74 0 0	——
,, Karachi Bangla	74 0 0	——
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	17 8 0	——
,, ,, Cawnpore	17 4 0	——
,, Yellow Cawnpore	17 12 0	——
Linseed Brown Bold	20 4 0	21 0 0
,, ,, Thin	19 4 0	20 0 0
Tilseed White 85-15	111 0 0	——
,, Ghfar 75-25	109 0 0	——
,, Gejar 50-50	106 0 0	——
,, Black	90 0 0	——
Poppyseed, White	22 0 0	23 0 0
Groundnuts	104 0 0	——
Mowraseed	9 0 0	——
Barley	43 0 0	——
Castorseed	80 0 0	——

BOMBAY AND CHINA YARN MARKET.

Bombay, June 16th.

	Rate per lb. Rs. as. p.
Davids No. 16	1 0 1?
Shapurji No. 16	0 15 14
Currimbhai No. 12½	1 1 4
Light Houses No 6½	0 13 8

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 16th.

	Market Rates
Bank Telegraphic	1 7 31/32
Bank Demand	1 8 1/32
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s.	1 8 3/8
Fee. Demand	235
American Dollars	201
Hongkong	210
Shanghai	319
Japan	124
Singapore	136

Market Steady

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, June 16.

BULLION.

Bar Gold Rs. 33.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 1/7 31/32.
D. D. on London 1/8 1/32.
Credit 3 Msd/a 1/8 3/8.
D. D. on France 243.
Credit 3 Msd/a 263/8.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 124.
60 D/st Japan Rs. 120/8.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 210.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 319.
D. D. on Singapore Rs. 136.
D. D. on New York Rs. 261.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—
5 per cent. War Loan 94.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1920-22 100-4
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 84.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 96.
3½ per cent. Paper 70.
4½ per cent. Port Trust Long dated 89.
4 per cent. Port Trust Long dated 84.
4 per cent. Municipal Long dated 82.
4 per cent. Municipal Short dated 92.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust Long dated 82.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 91.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 91.

The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The market was steady for Mill shares; in the Miscellaneous shares, Tata Bank have improved to Rs. 64 per shares.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Tata Prudentials at Rs. 52 premium. Jupiter at Rs. 23 premium.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2,400, Swan 810, Simplex 547/8, Shapurji 142/8, Madhowji 2,375, Luxmi cotton 1,850, Kohinoor 1,530, Currimbhoy 442/8, Kastoorchand 1,250, Finlay 700, Fazulbhoy 870, David 660, Crescent 262, Colaba 1,770 Century 485, Cotton 551, By. Deying 1,625, Bundi 61/8, Cen: Mining 44, Katni Ord. 375, Katni Defd. 1890, Tata Old Defd. 1,460, Tata New Defd. 680, Tata Ord. 276/4, Shivrajpur 47/8, Alcocks 930, By. Burma 990, Bt. Burma Petro: 29/8, By. Tramway 787/8, By. Steam 442/8, Tata Hydro: 1,555, Tata Bank 64, Tata Oil 340 p.

THE MENACE TO INDIAN PRESS.

Dr. S. Subramania Iyer writes in "Hindu":—

Since my letter to the Press re: the demanding of the security from the "Hindu." I find the Government of Madras have taken further steps in enforcing the rigours of the Press Act. What has taken place regarding two of our local vernacular papers shows the very precarious position which the people of this presidency occupy in the matter of ventilating their grievances and remedying defects in the administration of the Province through such channels. It had been a matter of satisfaction hitherto that the three daily journals now almost simultaneously proceeded against under the Press Act, have been free all this time from repression at the hands of the authorities, whilst they were discharging their duty to the country faithfully, with discrimination, loyalty and independence. The circumstances in which these proceedings have been started and carried on seems to indicate a determination to keep the press, absolutely under official control. That within a very short time all the three Tamil dailies in the Presidency, including the popular and well-conducted "Desabhaktan" have been proceeded against under the Press Act, is a fact which deserves the most anxious attention on the part of the public. Unless some adequate check can be found without further loss of time against a course of action which if further allowed to be pursued, must end in the extinction of all the leading Indian journals in this country, and the loss of our fundamental right of freedom of thought and opinion one cannot help feeling it would be a waste of time and energy to endeavour to secure constitutional changes of any kind whatever—without such journalism, any supposed reform in the administration of the country will eventually prove more injurious than advantageous to the true interests of the people at large. These interests can never be effectively attended to, advocated and secured, without the bulwark of vernacular journalism; and it is by that agency that the political education and development of the masses can really be advanced. It is this very means which would be rendered powerless so long as executive action is allowed under the present Press Act and continues subject to no revision whatever by judicial authorities. What is being done in different parts of India to fetter the independence of the Press shows that taking advantage of passing events of no real significance, the authorities have embarked on a policy of emasculating the whole Indian Press. The time has therefore come for all interested in the public welfare to consider whether sustained efforts should not be made to draw the attention of the British public to the truly oppressive operation of the Press Law in this country, and whether the repeal of that law should not be made part and parcel of the question of reforms which is engaging the attention of our representatives and friends there. No right-minded person can think that without a free press even the semblance of self-government could be introduced. The question has been raised in the last few days whether Indian journalism, English and vernacular, should not be altogether given up, if the situation could not be remedied. If this desperate course is adopted as it might not unnaturally be if the present policy remains unchanged, it is scarcely necessary to say that the greatest sufferers thereby will be the authorities themselves though strangely enough they seem to be incapable of realising it. Be this as it may, with much defence I suggest that all concerned in the politics of the country should at once take it into their consideration this question of securing the liberty of the Press by a repeal of the present press law and should make it their first plank in their programme of work in England as well as India. In the meantime it is hardly necessary to say that all who have had the inestimate advantage of the light they have been able to attain through the strenuous work of the three daily Tamil papers working as they did under such exacting conditions, will not be wanting in their warm support of the vital cause of public journalism in this country.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, as on 14th June, 1919.

LIABILITIES.

		Rs.
Capital		1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund		1,05,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	256,23,874	
,, Deposits at Branches	84,68 295	
		3,40,92,169
Other Deposits		18,54,52,210
Post Bills		6,374
Sundries		43,16,270
Rs		24 43,67,033

ASSETS.

	Rs
Government Securities	2,02,83,389
Other authorised Securities	18,71,940
Credits, on Government and other authorised securities	4,01 26,130
Loans, on Government and other authorised securities	5,93,92,509
Bills Discounted and Purchased	3,31 35,392
Dead Stock	13,43 043
Stamps	13,409
Bullion	—
Balances with other Banks	3,80,579
Sundries	7,90,502
Cash	8,70,28,140
Rs	24,43,67,033

DAVID MILLS CO.

The Thirty-third Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the David Mills Company Limited, was held on the 16th instant at the Company's offices under the presidency of Sir Dorab J. Tata, the Chairman of the Board of Directors.

At the out set the Directors' report was read in the course of which it was stated that the company sustained a loss of Rs. 3,73,606-6-1, during the period of fifteen months, ended 31st March 1919, and that the amount would be carried over to next year's account. The Directors accounted that the loss was due to various epidemics which caused the shortage of labour and the consequent curtailment of production, and it was also due to the sudden cessation of hostilities which produced the economic effects with the shareholders were familiar. The report was adopted and the recommendations in it were also approved of.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June 15.

S S Dumra—Fisher—Busreh—June 6.
S S Sodegaura Maru—Hosokawa—Singapore, May 26.
S S Shokwa Maru—Moichi—Marseilles—May 8.

June 16.

S S Calcutta—Jutting—Rangoon—June 5.
S S Meteor—Remmerssen—Pulo Bukum—June 3.
S S Clan Lindsay—Laird—Berkenhead—May 15.

DEPARTURES.

June 16.

S S Pa[illegible]—Hoysak[illegible]—Persian Gulf.
S S Dwarka—Davidson—Karachi.
S S Birma—Vanmenekirp—Tjibouti (Java).
S S Kalomo—Abbey—New York via Karachi.

June 15.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Aronda for Busreh, etc.
Steamer Roserie for Calcutta.
Steamer Novara for London, etc.

June 15.

S S Dumra:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Dumra 762 tons, Captain J. Fisher, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Busreh, with a general cargo and 4 passengers, which port she had left on 6th instant.

S S Sodegaura Maru:—The steamer Sodegaura Maru, 715 tons, Captain S. Hosokawa arrived in harbour on Sunday, from Singapore with a cargo of sugar, which port she had left on 26th ultimo.

S S Shokwa Maru:—The O S K steamer Shokwa Maru, 1,824 tons, Captain M. Moichi, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Marseilles, with a general cargo and sugar and 6 passengers, which port she had left on 8th ultimo.

S S Calcutta:—The T M Coy's steamer Calcutta, 3,537 tons, Captain C. V. B. Jutting, arrived in harbour, yesterday from Rangoon, with a cargo of rice, which port she had left on 5th instant.

S S Meteor:—The W and A Graham Coy's steamer Meteor, 4150 tons, Captain J. Rummerssen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Pulo Bukum, with kerosine oil in bulk, which port she had left on 3rd instant.

S S Clan Lindsay:—The Clan Line steamer Clan Lindsay, 2,499 tons, Captain C. Laird, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Berkenhead with a general cargo, which port she had left on 15th ultimo.

S S Dwarka:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain J. A. Davidson, sailed yesterday, from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Kalomo:—The steamer Kalomo, 3209 tons, Captain H. J. Abbey, sailed yesterday, from Bombay harbour, for New York via Karachi, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S S Birma:—The T M Coy's steamer Birma, 3,006 tons, Captain W. P. Van Menekirp, sailed yesterday, from Bombay harbour for Tjibouti (Java), with a general cargo.

The N Y K Steamer Tenshin Maru Eastward bound arrived at Kobe on 15th instant.

The Mail Steamer Delta which left Bombay on the 17th May, arrived in London on Wednesday, the 11th instant.

The P. & O. Company's S. S. Mukara, with the homeward Mails of the 7th instant arrived at Aden, at 3 a.m., on Sunday, the 15th instant.

The Mail steamer Delta which left Bombay on the 17th ultimo arrived in London on Wednesday the 11th instant.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Merkara with the homeward mails of the 7th instant arrived the Aden at 3 a.m. on Sunday the 15th instant.

S. S. Bushu Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Bushu Maru (eastward bound) left Marseilles on the 3rd instant for Port Said.

WEATHER REPORT.

June 15.

S S Shokwa Maru, Captain M. Moichi, arrived here from Marseilles, weather experienced during the voyage, strong wind and rough sea.

S S Sodegawra Maru, Captain S. Hosokawa, arrived here from Singapore, weather experienced during the voyage strong monsoon.

S S Calcutta, Captain C. V. B. Jutting, arrived here from Rangoon, weather experienced during the voyage, strong monsoon.

S S Meteor, Captain J. Remmerssen, arrived here from Pulo Bukum, weather experienced during the voyage monsoon weather.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Monday, 16th June, 1919.

Vessel	From		Agents
PRINCE'S DOCKS.			
Offside A Hunts Castle	N F	N F	W & A G & Co
B Gracchus	London	N F	M M & Co
C & R Dilwara	China	22-6-19	M M & Co
D & E Albistan.	Duppe	18-6-19	L Dryfus & Co
F Kaifuku Maru	Kobe	22-6-19	N Y Kaisha
G Martinique	Bangkok	N F	G Arbuttnot & Co
H Linga	N F	N F	M M & Co
K Sicilia	N F	N F	M M & Co
Offside K Iran	N F	N F	H S Shustary & Co
L & M Nurani	Bassela	N F	T M & Co
N Hejaz	N F	N F	M M & Co
P Novara	London	25-9-19	M M & Co
30 ton crane Wanetta	N F	N F	W & A Graham & Co
HARBOUR WALL.			
Oporto	N F	N F	K N & Co
Sabarmati	Bhawnagar	N F	K N & Co
Indravati	Marmagoa	N F	K N & Co
VICTORIA DOCK.			
1 Vergemere	N F	N F	D Khantwani
2 Elysia	Liverpool	21-6-19	W & A Graham & Co
3 Kasado Maru	Kobe	22-6-19	O S Kaisha
4 Abron	N F	17-6-19	S W Co
5 Khosrou	Jeddah	17-6-19	T M & Co
6 Ula	Rangoon	N F	M M & Co
7 Taroba.	S & E Africa	19-6-19	M M & Co
8 Itola	N F	N F	M M & Co
9 Freienfels	Hull	N F	W & A G & Co
10 Nevasa	London	21 6-19	M M & Co
16 Kas[illegible]	N F		M M & Co
ALEXANDRA DOCK.			
3 Coseyama	N F	N F	M M & Co
4 Barala	Busreh	17-6-19	M M & Co
5 Umta	N F	N F	M M & Co
6 Banca	N F	N F	M M & Co
7 Kalomo	Karachi	21 6-19	K N & Co
8 Alisia	Rangoon	N F	M M & Co
10 Egra	Suez	19-6-19	M M & Co
11 Hungaria	Australia	19-6-19	Cox's Shipping Agency
12 Hermelin	Hongkong	15-6-19	B I M
12 Aronda	Busra	16-6-19	M M & Co
Offside 14 Syria	Marseilles	18 6-19	M M & Co
14 Muttra	Rangoon	N F	M M & Co
15 Graf Stroganoff	Calcutta	18 6-19	J Finlay & Co
17 Franz Ferdinand	Busra	18-6-19	D R I M
HARBOUR WALL.			
Shwedagon.	Rangoon	18-6-19	Indo Burma & Co
HUGHES DRY DOCK.			
Sandakhan	Aden	21-6-19	K N & Co

EXPORTS.

June 16.

S S Elysia, for Liverpool:—6,580 dholbs coir yarn, Peiree Leslie and Co.; 1,034 bundles coir yarn, Kirpatrick and Co.; 26 bales wool, Bombay Company; 100 bales cotton, Sivnaran Buldevdas.

S S Abron for New York:—17 cwts cassia lignea, the General Import and Export Agency; 531 cwts myrabolams, 631½ cwts ginger, Pragji Soorji and Co.; 472½ cwts poppy seed, 70 cwts gum olibanum, 20 cwts cassein powder, Esmail Nowroji and Co.; 100 cwts copra, 90 cwts fennel seed, the General Import and Export Agency; 24 cwts Rosa oil Kuhara Shoji Kaisha; 543 cwts gum kadaya, 423 cwts mothr of P. shell Moosabhoy Jafferbhoy.

S S Navara for London:—169 cwts gum Arabic, P. Cooverjee and Co.; 2,000 cwts rape seed, 2,000 cwts. linseed, D. B. Khar and Co.; 100 bales hemp, Latham Abercrombie and Co.; 33 bales woolen carpets, King, King and Co.; 112 cwts gum kadaya, 4 cwts cardamoms, 55 cwts ginger, 75 cwts Turmeric 59 cwts cardamans, M. H. Nasser and Co.; 22 cwts cardamams, 55 cwts ginger, 75 cwts turmeric, the Asian Oversea Trading Co.; 2,000 cwts cotton seed, Turner Morison and Co.; 738 cwts pepper, 985 cwts myrabolams, C. Jivanlal and Co.; 2,000 cwts linseed, Jetho Dewji and Co.; 345 cwts gum kadaya, Shamji Chopsey and Co.; 500 cwts pepper, 300 cwts cashewnuts, 500 cwts mustard seed, Volkart Bros.; 4,001 cwts linseed, 2,001 cwts ground nuts, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; 2,000 cwts myrabolams, 300 bales hemp, Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co.; 300 cwts chutney, D. D. Framji and Co.

S S Navara, for London:—700 cwts chutney, Framjee Nowrojee and Co.; 85 cwts. olibanum, Shamji Passoo; 8,000 cwts cotton seed, 3,000 cwts linseed, Louis Dryfus and Co.; 650 cwts buffalo horns, Esmail Mohamed and Sons; 41 cwts M. O. P. shell, Currmally Janmohamed.

S S Frienfels for Hull:—38,000 cwts linseed, 78,000 cwts cotton seed, 2,000 cwts rape seed, 2,000 cwts mowra seed, Ralli Bros.

S S Kaifuku Maru, for Kobe:—100 bales cotton, Udaram Premsukhdas; 4 bales cotton Tata Sons and Co.

S S Kosada Maru for Kobe:—3 cwts ghee, G. Dossa and Co.; 100 bales cotton, K. M. Nathoo.

S S Kaifuku Maru for Yokkaichi:—800 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

S S Kaifuku Maru for Nagasaki:—200 bales cotton, Hukamchand Rambhagat and Co.

S S Kaifuku Maru for Osaka:—100 bales cotton Turkey red yarn, Jeena and Co.

S S Kasada Maru for Yokohama:—15 bales cotton yarn, Jeena and Co.

IMPORTS.

June 16.

S S Dilwara from Shanghai, Agents M. M. and Co.:—129 cases glassware; 2 cases metal goods; 48 cases toys; 2,150 bags sago flour; 100 cases cassia Lignea; 3 cases gambauge; 39 bags pepper; 10 cases, 10 bundles China roots; 70 cases preserves; 3 cases maize; 4 boxes rubber goods, 50 cases milk; 19 cases antimonyware; 5 cases cassia fistula; 162 rolls, 117 cases enamelware; 25 cases padlocks; 4 cases tinware; 5 cases tin boxes; 482 slabs tin; 4 bundles Isin glass; 5 cases papers; 2 cases tobacco; 710 coils rope; 10 bundles galangal; 4 rolls matting; 438 packages white glass; 40 bales news paper; 40 bags coffee; 5 cases stationeries; 25 cases wooden slates; 20 cases aluminium circles; 72 cases brass circles; 110 cases preserves; 2 packages dalls; 29 cases spunsilk yarn; 368 packages tea; 54 cases pongees; 403 bags betelnuts; 76 bags arecanuts; 210 cases 18 boxes silk piece-goods; 22 bales 4 cases fine silk; 155 cwts crube sugar; 13 cases, 7 bales yellow silk; 708 bags green peas; 500 bags green beans; 300 bundles sugarcandy; 5 kegs paint; 167 bags, 4 cases nutmegs; 52 cases punjam silk; 600 cases cassia; 4 cases yellow punjam silk; 8 cases mattun silk; 2 cases, 383 bales raw silk; 12 bales 5 cases raw yellow silk; 70 cases waste silk yarn; 600 tubs salled eggs; 50 bags topica flour; 114 cases glass bangles; 4,453 bags sugar; 1,040 cases, 822 packages tea; 2 cases tea, paper, dried provisions.

S S Brig Venayaga Sundry from Lamu, Agent Esmail Haji Harun.—154 corgis woolen ties.

S S Kashmir from Melbourne, Agents M. M. and Co.:—1,000½ bags flour; 200 cases oat meal; 24 cases vinegar; 24 cases beans; 16 cases peas; 2 cases hops; 2 cases corn flour; 171 cases preserves; 2 cases malt; 171 cases preserved fruits; 43 cases biscuits.

S S Firozi from Bassan, Agents Turner Morison and Co.:—49,612 bags rice.

S S Dovre from Bangkok, Agents Wallace and Co.:—612 pieces teak planks; 13,195 pieces teak square; 13,195 pieces, 2,013 bundles teak scantlings; 1,230 pieces teak square, 11, 113 pieces, 3,904 bundles teak scantlings.

INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

A FLAGRANT ABUSE.

A Capetown telegram to the "Times," dated May 8, states that the report of the Parliamentary Select Committee on the disabilities of Indians in the Transvaal has been published. The Committee recommends that, while existing rights in regard to trading licences should be recognised and protected and, where necessary, validated and legalised. no further obtaining of licences, save renewals of existing licences, by Indians or Asiatics should be allowed; and, also, the introduction of legislation rendering the holding of fixed property by Asiatics illegal.

This (adds the correspondent) was intended by the statute passed by the Transvaal Legislature in 1885, but the provisions of this Act have been successfully evaded by the formation of limited companies. The Committee proposes that the disability should be extended to companies or other bodies, corporate or incorporate, if the controlling interest is Indian or Asiatic. Immediate legislation is urged.

These recommendations will be regarded with the utmost dismay and alarm by Indians throughout the Union and in India, for they appear to be in the nature of a challenge. It is extraordiary that, after four years of such a war as that which is now on the point of conclusion, South Africa should propose to enact further racial legislation aimed at destroying Indian enterprise, and dealing a death-blow to the freedom of the resident Indian population to employ its energies in any lawful enterprise. The effect of these recommendations, if enacted in the form of legislation, will be to make it impossible for even a Transvaal-born Indian to live in that Province save a sa helot. We earnestly hope that the India and Colonial Offices are on the alert to prevent what will be one of the most flagrant abuses of opportunity in the history of the Empire. It is certain that community will not accept without a struggle the position marked out for them by their European trade-rivals, and they will, in their struggle for life, have the moral and material support of their countrymen in India and elsewhere.—"India."

STANDARD MILLS.

As soon as this meeting was over, the shareholders of the Standard Mills Company Limited, met for the Twenty-eight Ordinary General meeting of shareholders, under the same president. The Directors' report for a period of fifteen months ended 31st March 1919, showing a profit of Rs. 7,32,798-11-5, inclusive of Rs. 35,448-9-9, brought over from the last year's account, was read and adopted.



A Cycle to be proud of.

To the cyclist who demands a machine of the highest quality, the possession of a genuine B.S.A. Bicycle is a continual source of pride. For excellence of design, material and workmanship, B.S.A. Bicycles are famous the world over, even the smallest detail bears the stamp of B.S.A. care and thoroughness. Insist on seeing the Three Guns trade mark on the bicycle you select. It is a guarantee of long reliable service.

B.S.A. Lists free from

The Wellington Cycle & Motor Co. Bombay

No. 8, Waterloo Mansions, opposite Museum West, BOMBAY

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IS CURED BY QUALIFIED EXPERTS CENT. PER CENT.

By painless methods not necessitating confinement to bed. Patients attend to their daily avocations while under treatment.

Apply:—ELECTRO-THERAPEUTIST.

ACHES and PAINS

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The most powerful pain extractor with which we had experience.

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relieves rheumatic twinges, pains in the back, sore chest, stiff joints, strained muscles and all other pains and aches which an external remedy can reach. Very strong. Acts quickly. Sure relief.

Per Pot, Re. 1. 3 Pots, Rs. 2-10-0.

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Obtainable only from

ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.,

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BOMBAY No. 2.

"ELECTRIC" POLISHING CLOTH.

Polishes metal ware easily, economically and as if by magic. It saves time, does no injury to hands, would not dry, would not scratch and contains no acid, hence the polish is lasting.

You rub the CLOTH on metals, plates jewellery, cycles and a lasting lustre is the result. Price small size As. 4 and 6; medium size As. 8 and 10; large size As. 12 and 14, for (light work) non-oily and (heavy work) oily respectively. Agents wanted on liberal terms.

J. J. SHAH & BROS. (B.)

Khetwadi Main Road, Bombay No. 4.

Can also be had from SWADESHI STORES, Bombay and Poona, D. C. UMRIGAR & Co. and BHICA CULLIANJI & Co. near Crawford Market, INDIAN STORES Kandewadi and other general merchants.

BISURATED MAGNESIA WILL STOP INDIGESTION IN FIVE MINUTES

or you can have your money back for the asking. If you suffer from gastritis, indigestion, dyspepsia—if food lies like lead in your stomach and you cannot sleep at night because of the awful distress—go at once to any chemist and get a package of Bisurated Magnesia. Take half a teaspoonful in a little water after each meal or whenever pain is felt, and you will soon be telling your friends how you got rid of stomach trouble. Be sure to ask for Bisurated Magnesia, every genuine package of which contains a binding guarantee of satisfaction or money back.

A NEED FOR UNDERSTANDING.

(FROM "NEW INDIA.")

Advices by this week's mail from England show that British public opinion has been considerably disturbed by recent occurrences in the Panjab and by the passive resistance movement which, it is thought, may develop a serious situation, however carefully engineered and safeguarded. The result is a growing feeling of doubt as to whether, after all, India is ripe for the reforms she so urgently demands. This feeling sends a number of useful people into the Sydenham camp where they are soon turned into hopeless irreconcilables. Mr. Montagu's task becomes thereby increasingly difficult, and the deputations will have to face opposition where before there was but indifference to encounter.

St. Nihal Singh writes to us that there is no small danger of a considerable amount of bitterness on the part of the British public with regard to India, sedulously fanned, of course, by Lord Sydenham's press agents, a sample of the fanning coming to light in the preposterous allegation that English women and children were actually dying for want of accommodation usurped by members of deputations proceeding to England in order to place India's cause before the British public.

Now we all know that if there is bitterness on the part of some people in Great Britain there is no less bitterness on the part of a large number of people in India. India, too, feels bitter over the Panjab disturbances, and if there is a passive resistance movement it is because of India's feelings of bitterness over the Rowlatt Act. In fact, we feel bound to say that India has far more justification for resentment than Great Britain can possibly have.

But the fact to remember just at present is that bitterness must not be allowed to get the upperhand, either in India or in England. A certain amount of bitterness may be inevitable, is, perhaps, inevitable, when two sub-races so widely divergent in outlook come into close contact, and when, for the time being, one is placed in dominance over the other. On the one hand, a tendency to repress; on the other, a tendency to resist. Distrust—mutual; suspicion—mutual. Nevertheless, both sub-races belong to the one great Aryan stock, have a common Aryan home, and, are destined to a common Imperial future. It, therefore, behoves all those who ardently desire India's freedom and the Empire's unity to keep bitterness within bounds, above all not to feed it, nor to imagine that India's case is hopeless and the Empire doomed to early destruction. Unbalanced bitterness on either side—if allowed to grow—will destroy both India's hopes for Freedom and the Empire's future greatness.

Let us take the bitterness for granted, and strive to minimise its ill-effects. This does not mean the giving up of principles, nor does it mean the slightest fawning upon authority. India needs Home Rule most urgently, and no true Indian can be aught but a Home Ruler—although there may be many opinions as to the time to be taken in achieving the goal. But, as His Excellency the Governor rightly said in his reply to the Corporation address, co-operation is the keynote to success, and co-operation between Britain and India is absolutely essential for a speedy and adequate response to India's just demands. Co-operation does not necessarily mean agreement. But it does mean a distinct, a generous, and an unqualified effort to broaden the base of mutual understanding, so that wrongs done may speedily be undone and their occurrence in future provided against, by a steady stimulation of the desire to work together for the common good. Criticism is essential, as Lord Willingdon also said in the course of the same reply; and the Government have to get used to it ,and not imagine they see the seed of sedition lurking within every expression of disapproval of their actions. At the same time, the public have to make their criticism as informed as possible, based upon facts, upon reasonable conclusions from the facts, or upon those general principles of life upon which the Indian Nation takes its stand. The attributing of unfair motives has as far as possible to be avoided, but it must not be forgotten by those in power that a motive which they may object to being foisted upon them may none the less be the motive generally ascribed to them, and it is well they should know the truth.

Is it too much to hope that during the reign of our new Governor a joint effort might be made to minimise that growing bitterness which is estranging Britain from India and the Europeans in India from the Indians themselves? We freely confess that the recent application of the Press Act is not of happy augury. In our view, it would have been far better had the Editors of the newspapers concerned been invited to talk matters over with the Governor before any steps were taken. This, we think, was due to all of them, and would have produced an excellent impression. Even as it is, something might, and we think should, be done to make a fresh start possible. We know how eager His Excellency is that there should be mutual understanding. Is it too much to ask that as a sign of his anxiety to meet the public, and specially the much harassed keepers of Printing Presses, more than half-way, he should call a meeting of the Editors of the Indian and Anglo-Indian press, announce the cancellation of the securities so far imposed upon any and all of them, appeal for co-operation and all reasonable help as the step on our side towards the Government? There need be no bartering of independence, for at any moment the provisions of the Press Act can be invoked; and there is no Indian Editor, we feel sure, who would hesitate to do his duty even though menaced by additional security. But we should all feel that behind His Excellency's reply to the Corporation, behind the words, is a willingness to put prestige into his pocket, and to make an advance in trustfulness which we feel sure would have the happiest effect. He could, we are certain, ignore the silly charge of weakness which might emanate from those quarters which have no sympathy, with the land they live in, and on which they live, and which are irreconcilable to all manifestations of active goodwill.

India has had much to bear during the last few years. Her cup of unhappiness has been filled, and she has had to drink it to the dregs. This has been her burden, even as every belligerent country has had deep sorrow and suffering during the most terrible war in history. She doubts whether her rulers rejoice with her in her enthusiasm for liberty. She thinks that self-seeking tends to overwhelm and crush both generosity and justice. She feels that a niggardliness born of want of real sympathy dominates the intentions of those who have the power to give. The silence of the authorities with regard to the occurrences in the Panjab, when all India heard was one long story of suffering and misery, and when she longed for knowledge and for truth, has only added to her grief. And the passing of the Rowlatt Act, almost in defiance of India's representatives, and, the victory having been won, the avoidance of the measure even when it might naturally have been employed, has made her still sadder, more bitter, in despair as to the future.

We have put India's case just as it is in the mind of the average individual. It may be exaggerated. There may be much unfairness in it. But there it is; and the bitterness of the British people with regard to recent happenings is there, too. The Panjab Enquiry may remove some of the bitterness, though the Rowlatt Act seems immovable. Cannot something be done, in this Presidency, along the lines we have suggested, so that we may look forward to the future with hope, even though the sadness of past years can never quite be forgotten? Both sides must make advances—real advances representing sacrifices. On our side we may try to understand better. The Government, on their side, may try to act in closer real co-operation, with a greater eagerness to understand the people they govern, the people's needs and the people's hopes. The Government of Madras has, in the past, given no signs of the kind we mention; but perhaps under Lord Willingdon a new angle of vision may come from them, with practical results, of course, and, in happy response, a new move from us.

A PATIENT KIDNAPPED.

RAID ON IRISH HOSPITAL.

Following the Knocklong outrage, the South of Ireland is again agitated by a daring occurence in the North Infirmary, Cork, says the Dublin correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian," writing this mail week. It appears that a number of Sinn Feiners entered the institution about eleven o'clock and expressed themselves concerned with a patient named Timothy Hegarty, who was injured in the recent explosion in the city. The party consisted of six men, and some carried revolvers. Two of them took up a position at the telephone, apparently to prevent assistance being summoned, and a third man was placed on guard outside the door. The others walked up to the ward in which Hegarty was lying, took him out of bed, dressed him, and brought him downstairs.

Drs. Galvin and Sheehan protested, and asked the intruders by what authority, they removed the patient. Producing a revolver, one raider replied: "That is our authority." They then took Hegarty to a covered car which was waiting outside, and drove away. The patient was in a grave condition the doctors say, as erysipelas had set in and developed. The action of the raiders is difficult to understand, as Hegarty was not in custody, and was an ordinary patient of the institution.

HUNGER STRIKE AT HAZARIBAGH JAIL.

We have received the following communication from a correspondent for publication:—

"The hunger strike in the Hazaribagh Central Jail ended on the 20th May last, as you all know. Hon Sir Ali Imam visited the jail that day and heard the grievances of the state-prisoners and promised that their grievances would be redressed if they gave up the strike at once. Accordingly the prisoners gave up the strike. A few days later the Superintendent Mr. Wilson very kindly wrote some demands of the State Prisoners to the Government though he thought all these demands "were against the jail code and jail discipline."

We are yet to know if the Government have removed the grievances of the State Prisoners.—"Amrita Bazar Patrika."

WRECKED BY THE BAY MONSOON.

ADVENTURES OF A CALCUTTA BARQUE'S CREW.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 16.

The Barque Salween, which had to be abandoned off Sandhead on Friday morning, left Calcutta on 18th May, last, for Madras with a full cargo of rice and grain under the command of Captain W. H Webb. Three days later she experienced bad weather and lost one of her masts. However, she continued on her voyage and got to about two hundred miles from Madras, when the monsoon burst accompanied by a strong gale and heavy seas. The barque was badly buffetted by the monsoon and in addition sprang a leak. The weather daily grew worse and as it was not possible in the circumstances to reach Madras Captain Webb tried his best to run to Coconada for shelter. Unfortunately the weather showed no signs of improving but steadily grew worse and eventually on 10th instant Captain Webb gave up all hope of reaching Coconada and decided to turn back and make for Calcutta. The breeze increased in intensity, while tremendous seas swept over the vessel, flooding the deck fore and after, making it extremely difficult for the crew to work the pump in order to prevent water from rising in the hold. So great was the force of the storm that two boats which the Salween carried were torn from their fastenings and hurled on the deck and, the sails were blown away.

To add to the misfortunes of the crew, the pump broke down with the result that the leak increased and the water-logged vessel was practically at the mercy of the elements. Captain Webb, however, handled, the Salween with consummate skill and managed to creep to safety in the shelter of Sagor, after having spent five days on the poop practically day and night. From the first day the storm was encountered and until the ship was abandoned, all officers and crew worked practically day and night and splendidly assisted Captain Webb in helping to bring the Salween back. After days of anxiety, peril, and ceaseless buffetting by mountainous seas, Captain Webb sighted Eastern Channel light ship of Sandheads at about two o'clock on Friday morning last. Distress lights were burned, followed by the hoisting of distress signals. At daybreak the pilot vessel "Lady Fraser promptly came to the assistance of the Salween, a pilot went across in a lifeboat, which was nearly smashed up owing to the heavy seas and brought away some of the crew, who were placed on board the pilot vessel. The same pilot went a second time accompanied by another pilot and took away the remainder of the crew, the boat on this occasion too being nearly swamped. The lifeboat made a third and last trip in order to bring away the Captain and officers, it was then seven o'clock and as there was six feet of water in the hold, Captain Webb reluctantly decided to abandon the Salween being the last to leave the illfated vessel.

About noon on Friday the barque was seen to be fast going down by the head. Her top mast had snapped and fallen over with the yards, while the topsail yards were cockbilled. It was found impossible to salve any of the cargo. The Captain, officers and the crew of Salween have lost practically all their belongings. Fortunately there was no loss of life.

CONTROL OF RICE IN BENGAL.

EXPORTS BY RAIL AND SEA REDUCED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 16.

The following communique has been issued by the Government of Bengal:—

The question of retail price of rice in the Bengal Presidency has been continuously under examination by the Local Government for many months past, and in particular, the pronounced rise which began last April has been the subject of careful and minute examination. It is within the knowledge of the public that the control of rice is under the direction of the Government of India. The general principle which is being adopted is that the supplies of rice are being directed from the provinces in which stocks are still available to those provinces in which but for the outside help actual, the shortage of food is feared, but on the representation of the Bengal Government regarding the abnormally high prices now prevailing in the Presidency, the Imperial Government have re-examined the whole question of outside demands on Bengal, and in its interests, have adopted the following measures:—

The monthly allotment made by the Foodstuffs Commissioner, for the export of rice by rail to other provinces, has been materially decreased, and the overseas export to Madras has been substantially reduced. A moderate allotment of Burma rice has been made for Bengal via Calcutta, which it is anticipated, will be continued monthly; whilst arrangements have been made for the import of rice from Akyab to Chittagong for the use of Assam and the eastern district of Bengal. The Government of India have also under consideration measures for the prevention of the creation of competitive prices by purchasers from other provinces bidding against one another. Further, the freight of rice from Rangoon to Calcutta has been decreased. The Government of Bengal have, at present, no reason to anticipate any actual shortage of rice but the census of the stocks of rice in the province, orders for which have recently issued, it is proposed to ascertain more clearly the position in each district and in the presidency as a whole and, in particular whether there is any improper holding up of stocks.

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BOMBAY.

ALI BROTHERS.

A MATTER FOR ENQUIRY.

The "Indian Social Reformer" writes:—

The Government of India have varied the order of internment, which has been in force against Messrs. Mahomed Ali and Shaukat Ali for the past four years, into an order for their detention in jail. In a press communique dated the 8th June, Government explain their reasons for taking this step. In April last Government had definite information that the brothers were taking active measures to stir up sedition. Whilst the question of taking steps to prevent these activities was under consideration, the internees sent a memorial to the Viceroy declaring that, in the event of non-compliance with the demands set forth therein, there remained no choice for a good Muslim in India except Hijrat (Migration) or Jihad (Holy War). This document was proscribed but, we are told, surreptitious attempts were nevertheless made to print and circulate it among leading Muslims and to publish it in the press. Then came the announcement of the brothers that they would not regard themselves as bound by the orders of internment. All this is capable of a more or less harmless interpretation as the acts of men who had been wrought into a high pitch partly of religious exaltation and partly of political embitterment at their continued internment without trial. But we are utterly at a loss to imagine how two gentlemen of education and independence like Messrs. Mahomed Ali and Shaukat Ali, could make every effort to induce Muslims in India actively to assist the Amir of Afghanistan in his hostilities against the King-Emperor. No man in his senses, whatever his religious sympathies, would think of the medieval despotism of the Afghan Amir as a desirable substitute for British rule in India and, but for the fact that the Government of India assure us that they have indubitable proofs that the brothers did make such efforts, we could hardly think such a thing possible. Government declare that they have in their possession the originals of some of the letters addressed by the brothers to various important personages in India as well as newspapers and private individuals. We are bound to say that the press communique has impressed the public far more than such communiques usually do as to the necessity of the action of Government. At the same time in view of the fact that the two brothers are known to be men of high intelligence, there is some tendency to hope that these letters ascribed to them may prove to be forged documents palmed off upon Government by the enemies of the interned brothers, and it is desirable that they should be submitted to an independent tribunal for adjudication. So far as we are aware—and we have taken some trouble to ascertain the fact—there is very little sympathy among Mahomedans for the Amir of Afghanistan whatever their feelings may be towards the Caliphate and the Sultan of Turkey. We are convinced that no class of our population would deride as absurd the idea of helping the Amir to overturn British rule in this country more than our Moslem countrymen.

KALINATH ROY.

We would respectfully appeal to his Honour Sir Edward Maclagan and his Excellency the Viceroy to consider favourably the case of Mr. Kalinath Roy, late Editor of the "Tribune" of Lahore, who has been sentenced to two years' imprisonment by the Martial Law Tribunal for publishing seditious articles in his journal. The definition of sedition in the Penal Code is so wide that it is most useless to discuss whether a certain article or other writing which a tribunal of some sort has pronounced to be seditious, does or does not fall within the scope of the definition. Having perused with some care the articles for which Mr. Roy has been indicted, we are not able to say that there is anything in them which is capable only of a seditious interpretation. As readers of the "Tribune" for many years, we certainly do not expect to see anything seditious in writings that have appeared in it. Possibly, if we were looking for sedition in the "Tribune," we could have found it quite as well as the Martial Law Tribunal. Our point is that the law of sedition being necessarily wide, it is impossible to decide whether or not a particular article in a newspaper is or is not seditious without reference to the habitual tone and policy of that newspaper. We are on sure ground when we say that the "Tribune" of Lahore is not and has not been a newspaper given to a seditious vein of thinking. The Martial Law Tribunal could not, perhaps, give weight to this important consideration, and it is really a question whether such tribunals, intended for emergencies, should be called upon to decide cases which involve a course of what may be called reflective reasoning. It is not by their choice that the Tribunal at Lahore had to try this case, and we do not doubt that within the ambit of their procedure they have done their best to arrive at a just decision. The "Tribune" under Mr. Kalinath Roy, whom we do not know personally, has been one of our best-conducted newspapers, and we remember especially the strong and earnest protest which it made more than once against the vituperative writing against Moderate leaders in some of our contemporaries last year. We understand that Mr. Roy, has recently suffered a heavy domestic bereavement, and that he is, moreover, in poor health. For all these reasons we think that it will be a well-merited act of grace which will be widely appreciated, for Sir Edward Maclanan to recommend and the Viceroy to order the release of a respected journalist who has deserved well of the country and of Government.—"Indian Social Reformer."

LATE MR. WHITWORTH.

BEQUESTS TO INDIAN CHARITIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

A Kathiawar correspondent states that the late Mr. George Clifford Whitworth, I.C.S., whose death was reported on the 17th December, 1917, has left a will bequeathing Rs. 25,000 to several charitable institutions as follows:—

Rs. 5,000 to St. Andrewe Colonial Homes, Rs. 5,000 to the Hindu Widow's Home Association, Rs. 1,000 to the European Widows' Home, Rs. 1,000 to the Bombay East Indian Association, Rs. 2,000 to the Mission for the Depressed Classes, Rs. 1,000 to the Edward Leper Asylum at Matunga, Rs. 1,000 to the Edulji Framji Allbless Leper Home, Rs. 500 to the Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Rs. 500 to the Leper Mission Asylum, Nasik, and 100 shares of the Bombay Central Co-operative Bank to the Bombay Seva Sadan.

A FRESH VICTIM.

The "Englishman" writes:—

Professor Geddes, who is known to somewhat of a Philistine in his ideas more things than townplanning, has filling up a reporter of the "Dundee vertiser" with the sort of talked by the sort of European Indian calls "sympathetic." For inst he says that "the Indian population dead against the Rowlatt Bills." Whi wrong. If he really knew India he know they were against the acts as were misrepresented which is quite a ferent thing. Then he talks of "man the young men in India being in the cess of fermentation, possessing vague tical ideas and aspirations just like own Socialists." Not a bad simile way for the Indian politician is abo practical as a Socialist but that is cuse for the sort of lying agitation carried on.

Then the valiant Professor goes on refer to say: "In dealing with an lady one must be more polite than lady at home. Our free and easy often gives offence when it is not int These causes of offence and disc could be avoided by a little considera We should like to know how many an Indian lady has been offended by tish bad manners considering that peans rarely if ever meet Indian la and then only at social functions. on to the antique complaint that "E ers form exclusive clubs." Just as if were not as exclusive in and as exclusive against Engl in India. If a European back from cannot do better than give vent distorted ideas we cannot hope peo Home to be very wise with regard dia.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Standing Committee Meeting of the Municipal Corporation, 5-20 p.m. (B. T.).

WEDNESDAY, June 18.

Public Holiday (Zarthost-no-diso); Banks closed.

TUESDAY, July 8.

Reception at Government House Ganeshkhind at 9-30 p.m.

TUESDAY, Aug. 5.

Ball at Government House, Ganeshkhind at 9-30 p.m.

TUESDAY, Sept. 9.

Garden Party at Government House, Ganeshkhind at 5 p.m.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY

	Arr. H.	Arr. M.	Dep. H.	Dep. M.
Punjab Mail	10	30	13	0
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	11	0	20	30
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur).	7	15	13	30
Madras Mail	8	40	21	10
Poona Mail	11	30	14	45
Poona Express	19	40	7	55
Delhi Express	8	30	7	0

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY TIMINGS.

The timings of Mail and Express trains on the B. B. and C I Railway on and after 1st April, 1919, are as follows:—

	Arr. H.	Arr. M.	Dep. H.	Dep. M.
Northern Express	12	0	17	0
Gujarat Mail	8	25	20	45
Kathiawar Express	7	56	21	0
Coast Passenger	21	10	7	20

HOSTEL FOR COLLEGE STUDENTS.

A Kathiawar correspondent states that the Bombay Presidency Students' Federation, Baroda Branch, has started a hostel for college students in the "Green Villa."

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

The total number of deaths from all causes in Bombay on Sunday was 139 as against 101 on the corresponding day of last year. Small-pox registered 2 attacks and 3 deaths and plague 1 attack and 1 death.

THE PEOPLE'S UNION.

In recognition of the services rendered by the People's Union in the interests of the Maratha Backward Communities in the city of Bombay H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur, who has been watching the activity of above body, has been pleased to extend his patronage to the Union by paying a donation of Rs. 5,000 and has sent Rs. 1,000 as the first instalment to the funds.

TWASTA KASAR C. C. V. DAIWADNYA C. C.

A cricket match was played on Sunday on the Esplanade Maidan between Twasta Kasar Cricket Club and Daiwadnya Cricket Club and resulted in a draw in favour of the former. Twasta Kasar went in first and scored 167 runs for the loss of 6 wickets and declared the innings closed. Daiwadnya C. C. scored only 84 runs for the loss of 7 wickets.

A PROTEST MEETING OF JAINS.

A mass meeting of the members of the Jain community was held on Sunday morning at 8 a.m., at the Godiji's temple, Pydhowni, to protest against the Government acquisition of a plot of land, belonging to the Byculla Jain tempie at Love Lane, Mazgaon. Zaveri Lalbhai Kalyanbhai presided. Several speeches were delivered, all protesting against the acquisition, in the teeth of the united opposition of the Jain community and praying for the immediate cancellation of the acquisition orders. Eventually the meeting unanimously adopted the following resolution:—

"This meeting of the Jain community of Bombay, has heard with deep regret the fact of the acquisition of the plot of land situated at Mazgaon, Love Lane, adjoining the great and historic Jain temple and also belonging to the said temple. The meeting protests emphatically against the acquisition of the said plot, as the acquisition of the temple property, has hurt seriously the religious feelings of the ever loyal Jain community and prays the authorities to reconsider and abandon the acquisition of the temple plot and choose some other plot, out of so many other vacant plots in the city and calm the irritated feelings of the Jain community."

The meeting authorised the chairman to forward copies of the above resolution, to H. E. the Governor and also to the Collector of Bombay and to the chairman of the City Improvement Trust.

The meeting also adopted another resolution, appointing a committee of the leading members of the community, to arrange for a deputation and take steps necessary in the matter.

QUARREL BETWEEN MOTOR DRIVERS.

A FATAL END.

The Coroner, Dr. W. Nunan, held an inquest touching the death of Kisan Manaji, aged 19, residing at Kamatipura.

It was stated that on Saturday last the deceased and one Gopal Krishna had their motor cars drawn up at No. 8 Victoria Dock. The deceased asked Gopal for his pump, but it was refused. Thereupon a quarrel ensued between them and the deceased struck Gopal with an umbrella and they both had a fight on the edge of the dock; both then fell into the water. Gopal caught at something and saved himself. The deceased's body was recovered by the Police half-an-hour afterwards.

The jury returned a verdict that the death was caused by drowning, the deceased having fallen into the Victoria Dock during a struggle with another motor car driver.

SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY.

ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, June 16.

In the absence of the Hon. Mr. Sastri, President of the Servants of India Society who has gone to England as a member of the Moderates' deputation, Mr. Devadhar, the Vice-President, presided over this year's anniversary celebrations of the society, which have just come to a close. As usual the members of the different branches gave an account of their activities during the last year. Mr. Devadhar closed the proceedings with a speech giving his impressions of his recent visit to England.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

STEALING A POLICE PEON S UMBRELLA.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. Khairaz, Sergeant McKenna charged one Manilal Shanker,, a Hindu, dressed as a Mussalman, with attempting to steal an umbrella from the person of a police-peon. The police-peon deposed that on Sunday morning he was sleeping on the vernadah of a house at Bhuleshwar and the umbrella was tied to his wrist by a cord. The accused tried to remove the umbrella and pulled the cord. This awoke the police-peon who arrested the accused in presence of another police-peon who was on watch there. The accused was convicted and sentenced to 4 day's simple imprisonment, this being his first offence.

A DISHONEST TRAMWAY CONDUCTOR.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. Khairaz, Deputy Inspector Klein charged one Kaderkhan Haiderkhan a tramway conductor, with cheating one Vithoo Govind in respect of Rs. 7.

It appeared from the evidence that the complainant went to Kandewadi to buy a boat-ticket. But as the sale of the tickets were closed he could not buy it. The accused happened to meet him there and after some conversation he (accused) told him that he would get him a ticket and took him to Nall Bazar. There the accused took Rs. 7 from the complainant as the price of a ticket and then passed a chit to him saying that the following day he would go to the harbour and have him berthed in the boat. But to the surprise of the complainant he could not see the accused at the harbour the next day, as appointed. At last, on Sunday morning he found the accused near the Carnac Bridge. He at once asked the accused about the money and expostulated with him about the false chit whereupon he (accused) took away the chit from him, tore it and threw it in water. The complainant then called a policeman and handed the accused over to him.

The accused pleaded not guilty. He was however, convicted on evidence and sentenced to a day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 15 out of which, if recovered, the sum of Rs. 7 was to go to the complainant.

A CLOTH-BROKER CONVICTED.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. Khairaz, Sergeant McKenna charged one Soma Nathoo, a cloth-broker with the theft of a silver watch and a chain valued at Rs. 50, belonging to one Manibai.

It appeared from evidence that on Sunday afternoon the complainant left her room for a few minutes and went to visit a neighbour. On her return she saw the accused coming out of her room. On entering the room she found her watch and chain missing. She then raised an alarm whereupon Gangaram Bhagirath, a tailor, ran up and arrested the accused. The watch and chain were recovered from the accused's pocket.

The accused pleaded not guilty. He was however, convicted on evidence and sentenced to be bound over in the sum of Rs. 50 for six months.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 17TH OF JUNE, 1919.

BEFORE THE HON. THE CHIEF JUSTICE.

In the Division Court No. 43.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

187-19—Madhowji K and Ch, Messrs Doorgadas Brijmohan a firm v Messrs Meghji Jagjivan a firm, Matubhai J and M, Part heard.

201-19—Ragh N and Co, Messrs Popatlal Maneckial a firm v Mirza Ahmed Kazrani, Shroff and D.

208-19—Hiralal Th and Co, Messrs Manilal Vadilal a firm v Messrs Govindram Vallabhram a firm, Khandvalla and Co.

232-19.—Merwanji K & Co., Gandhy Amritlal Lalji a firm v. Narsidas Deochand a firm, Mulji & Th.

235-19.—Hiralal Th & Co., Messrs. Manilal Vadilal a firm v. Messrs Narrotamdas Hargowandas a firm, Khandvalla & Co.

236-19. Merwanji K & Co., Surajmal Badranaraojee a firm v. Kakaldas Umedchand a firm. Daph F & D.

245-19.—Ard H D & Co., J David v. Messrs Ambulal Bhagwan a firm, Khandvalla & Co.

265-19—Bhimji & Co., Gokuldas Devji a firm v. Maneckji Jethabhai a firm, Ard H D & Co.

268-19.—Bhai K & G. Elgansey Pitamberdas a firm v. Ramchandra Rampratab a firm, Vachha & Co.

273-19.—Malvi M N & Co., Messrs Harnandrai Fulchand a firm v. Messrs. Pragdas Bhudson a firm, Vachha & Co.

276-19.—Mehta D & L, Ranchoddas Vallabhai v. Messrs. Goculdas Dewji & Co., a firm, Bhimji & Co.

363-19—Bhimji & Co., Messrs. Mahomed Essa Madraswalla a firm v. Messrs Motichand and Tribhowandas a firm, Payne & Co.

377-19—Mehta D and L, Dwarkanath Chottalal and Co a firm v Madan Gopal Ramjidas, Judah and S.

396-19—Ard H D and Co, I David v Messrs Chabildas Nathubhai a firm, Mans H M and Co.

399-19—Mulla and M, Tribhowandas Bhugwandas v Badheka and Co a firm.

430-19—Mulla and M, Messrs Mangaldas Baldeodas a firm v Messrs Mahomed Saleh Mahomed a firm, Soonderdas and Co.

550-19—Moti and Devi, Messrs Hirji Ramji a firm v Messrs Mehta and Co a firm and anr, N C Dalal, Edg G W and Co.

1499-18.—Crawford B & Co., Sobhagchand Vassanji a firm v. Haji Syed Mahomed Kazrani & Co. a firm Little & Co.

135-19—Ragh N and Co, Messrs Popatlal Manecklal a firm v Popatlal Bhikabhai, Mirza M and M.

203-19—Mulla and M, Messrs Chotalal Lalcobhoy a firm v Messrs Popatlal Joitaram a firm, Hiralal Th and Co.

213-19—Mulla and M, Messrs Chotalal Lalubhoy v Champsey Umersi and Sons a firm.

242-19—Bhai K and G, Ujamsey Pitamberdas a firm v Marwadi Gajanand Jugulkishore a firm, Vachha and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

SHORT CAUSES.

680-16.—Crawford B & Co., The Comptor National D'Escompte De Paris a Coy v. Esmail Ebraham & Bros, a firm, Mulla & M.

1875-18.—Matubhai J & M, Messrs. Batliwalla & Karan a firm v. Hirabai Balubhas Shroff.

1535-18.—Matubhai J & M, Dhanji Nagsey v. Kwerarji Khimji & anr.

1519-18.—Motichand & D, Lalbhai Maganlal v. Rangildas Pranjivandas.

1989-18.—Ard H D & Co., Manilal Chhaganlal v. Khubchand Ramchand, Motichand & D.

234-19.—Ragh N & Co., Messrs Nathubhai Ramji a firm v. Sha Ambalal Bhagwandas.

70-19.—Ragh & Co., Messrs. Nathubhai Ramji a firm v. Sha Ambalal Ghdharlal.

514-19—Tyabji D & Co., Vithaldas Jehwandas v. Messrs. Virchand Dalcharam a firm.

629-19.—Mulla & M, Gordhandas Nathalal v Gordhandas Ishwardas, Hiralal K & Co.

723-19.—Ragh N & Co., Messrs Amichand Chhagmal a firm v. Messrs Shriam Ranraikh a firm.

650-19.—Chitnis M & Co., Mahomedalli Nazaralli v. Mallu Dharamsi.

802-19.—Tyabji D & Co., Vithaldas Bhawandas v. N. M. Raslu Ayer, Nagaswami Imgeva & Co., a firm Little & Co.

27-19.—M B Chotha Mansuk Girdharlal a firm v. Varjlal Lalabhai a firm.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 46.

AFTER THE INSOLVENCY CORT WORKIS OVER.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

60-16.—Dikshith & K, Khetsing Takhmidas Rowji & anr v. Maneckbai widow & anr, Ard H D Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES

418-18—Malvi H and Co, Lakhmidas Tribhowandas and ors v Mathuradas Mulchand Parekh, Ardeshir H D and Co.

1748-18—Malvi M R & Co, Lakhmidas Tribhowandas and ors v Mathuradas Mulchand Parekh, Ardeshir H D and Mulla and M. Co.

843-17—Daphtary F and D, Dayabhai Chimanlal a firm v Dharamsey Meghji and ors, Ardeshir H D and Co, Shroff and D, Tyabji D and Co.

580-17—Jehangir M and S, Murlidhar Lachminarayen v Nathumal Fulchand & anr, Madhowji K and C.

1442-17—Judah and S, Sadashivrao Bhawanrao Kadam and ors v Ramchandra Krishnarao Dalvi and ors, Bhimji and Co.

503-18—M B Chothia, Ahmed E Moosa a firm v Sha Manilal Vadilal a firm, Hiralal Th and Co.

181-18—Craigie B and C, Dada Miya Khandwani v J A Grant and Co a firm, N C Dalal.

773-18—Matubhai J and M, Harilal Mansukram Parekh v Sorabji Bomanji Kapadia and ors, Payne and Co, Amin and D.

1773-18—Khandvala and Co, Mohanlal Ugarchand v Marilal Gordhan a firm.

1874-18—Ardeshir H D and Co, Vadilal Purshotamdas a firm v Hiralal Ambalal a firm Shroff and D.

1887-18—Khandwalla and Co, Parbhudas Purshotamdas v Heymchand Jairam, Purnanand and Co.

1920-18—Soonderdas and Co, Messrs Manilal Vithaldas a firm v Chunilal Motichand and ors, Khandwalla and Co.

933-17—N C Dalal, Gordhandas Purshotamdas and ors v Tarachand Murlidhar a firm and ors, Kanga and S.

1059-17—Mulla and M, Pascoal Salvadore Nunis v Arthur Harris, Little and Co, For postponement.

40-19—Merwanji K and Co, Framji Hormusji Sethna v Isaac Maine, Craigie B and C.

506-18—Daph F and D, Shivnarayen Baldeodas a firm v Abdul Hussein Tarachand and Co a firm and anr, Bhai K and G.

BEFORE THE PROTHONOTARY IN HIS OFFICE.

FOR INVESTIGATION OF PAUPERISM.

P P 7-19—In Person, Gangaram Ramdas Mooltam v. Carrimbhai Ebrahim Edg., G W & Co., Part Heard 10-6-19.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 53.

1519-18.—Tyabji H D & Co., Ismail Allarakhia v. Abdulla Abdul Rehman & anr.

CONCESSIONS TO TROOPS ON FRONTIER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, June 15.

The Government of India have decided to grant concessions and privileges to all officers, troops and followers and establishments, serving with the forces on the North-Western Frontier in connection with the campaign against Afghanistan. These concessions will include free passage to the families of British officers to selected place of residence in India, charge allowance to departmental officers with honorary rank of warrant, free passage, to the families of Indian troops to their homes in India and family pension, etc.

QUIET ON THE FRONTIER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, June 15

A press communique, dated 15th June says:—There is nothing of importance to report. Hazara, Peshawar, Bannu, Kohat and Derajat areas are all quiet. The situation in Zhob is satisfactory, the only occurrence being some minor disturbance between sections of Khetran tribe. It is reported from Quetta that a number of tents have been erected on Takht hill and that the Afghan camp has been pitched at Murgha, about eighteen miles north-east of Chamani.

CASH CERTIFICATES—A PERMANENT MEASURE.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, June 16.

A press communique issued by the Government of India, states:—In the notification issued to-day, announcing the terms of the new five per cent. income-tax free loan, no mention has been made of cash certificates. It has been previously explained that the intention is to retain the sale of cash certificates as a permanent measure and no separate notification is therefore necessary for their continuance.

SWADESHI VOW.

LIST OF SIGNATORIES.

The following list of signatories to the Swadeshi Vow drawn up by Mahatma Gandhi has been sent to us for publication:—

Mr. Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi.
Mr. Kastur Gandhi.
Mr. Mahadev Haribhai Desai.
Mrs. Sarojini Naidu.
Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas
Mr. Umar Sobani.
Mr. S. G. Banker.
Mr. Laxmidas Tairsee.
Mr. Devji Damodar.
Mrs. Ansuya Sarabhai.
Mr. Jamnadas Madhavji Mehta.
Mr. Vaikunth A. Desai.
Mr. Chunilal Ujamshi.
Mr. Jivraj Gokaldas Nense.
Mr. Mahmad Abdin Pirbhai.
Mr. Vithaldas Vasanji Jairajani.
Mr. Narandas Parsotam.
Mr. Nanabhai D. Upadhyaya
Mr. Trikamdas Chakubhai.
Mr. Tuljaram Dayashankar.
Mr. Harjivan Valji.
Mr. Padamsi Bhanji.
Mr. Haribhai Zaverbhai Amin.
Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas.
Mr. Bhagwandas Dungasi.
Dr. Ranchhoddas Dhanji.
Mr. Durgadatt Savalka.
Mr. Trikamdas Dwarkadas.
Mr. Gordhandas Jamnadas.
Mrs. Gangabai Meghji.
Mrs. Kamalabai Ghelabhai Haridas.
Mrs. Mohanbai Parmananddas.
Mr. Mathuradas Trikamji.
Mr. Chhaganlal Khusalchand.
Mr. Varjlal Bhimji Rupani.
Mr. Maganlal Khusalchand Gandhi.
Mr. Vinayak Narhar Bhawe.
Mr. Mavji Sajan Narigara.
Mr. Dwarkanath Ravji Harkare.
Mr. Govindchandra.
Mr. Shivlal Chatrabhuj Parekh.
Mr. Chhotalal Jaiz.
Mr. Bhudarji
Mr. Ramnandan Shrivastavya.
Mrs. Santok Gandhi.
Mr. Narhari Gha Parikh.
Mr. Jayantilal Hathibhai Amin.
Mr. P. K. Raja Sando.
Mr. Chimanlal Jivanlal Chinai.
Mr. Sukal Kalidas Jaduram.
Mr. Gandadas Khodidas Bhawsar.
Mr. Shantilal Jagannath.
Mr. Amratlal Khemaji.
Mr. Chhaganlal Bhagvan.
Mr. Madarji Umedji.
Mr. Harjivan Amulakh.
Mr. Chimanlal Trikamji.
Mr. Parekh Baba Baji.
Mr. Rama Savji.
Mr. Parekh Shiva Jiji.
Mr. Shastri Mulshankar Aditram.
Mr. Iswarlal Dahyabhai Mehta.
Mr. S. Sadananda.
Mr. Jivanlal Ramji Jani.
Mr. Harilal Maneklal Desai.
Mr. Dhirajlal Ghelabhai Banker.
Mr. Maneklal F. Mehta.
Mr. Indoolal Kanaiyalal.
Mr. Narayanji Ramaji.
Mrs. Vasumati Himatram Pandit.
Messrs. Gokaldas Damodar.
Mr. Jagjivandas Narayan Mehta.
Mr. Maneklal Ujamshi.
Mr. Bhagwandas Vithaldas Master.
Mr. Ganpatram Bapuji Velker.
Mr. Tulsidas Gordhandas Khatao.
Mr. Barot Chunilal Pitambar.
Mr. Hiralal Ranchhod.
Mr. Ranchhoddas Jethabhai.
Mr. Shah Dahyabhai Mansukhram.
Mr. Satia Lalbhai Manilal.
Mr. Shah Manilal Panachand.
Mr. Shah Sambhu Narshi.
Mr. Shah Mohanlal Mahasukhram.
Mr. Khatri Chamanlal Ambalal.
Mr. Shah Bhogilal Chhotalal.
Mr. Dipchand Kalabhai.
Mr. Shah Harilal Vadilal.
Mr. Chimanlal Lalbhai.
Mr. Nurmahmad Veltha.
Mr. Jesing Ugarchand.
Mr. Shah Manilal Dipchand.
Mr. Shah Premchand Balabhai.
Mr. Shah Harilal Maganlal.
Mr. Shah Mohanlal Maganlal.
Mr. Shah Maneklal Kalidas.
Mr. Shah Girdharlal Chhotalal.
Mr. Shah Ratanchand Malichand.
Mr. Shah Harilal Jethalal.
Mr. Shah Kastoorchand Mohanlal.
Mr. Shah Chimanlal Bhaichand.
Mr. Shah Chimanlal Mansukhram.
Mr. Shamaldas Bhagwandas.
Mr. Mavji Govindji Seth.
Mr. Vasant Narayan Deulkar.
Mr. Shah Hirji Kanya.
Mr. Shah Bhudar Jivraj.
Mr. Parsotam Raghavji.
Mr. Nagardas Mohanlal Thakar.
Mr. Nanchand Bahechardas Shah.
Mr. Ichhalal Balmukund.
Mr. Khanderao Harichandra.
Mr. Dayaldas Devidas.
Mr. Gajanand Jeshankar Bhatt.
Mr. Lallubhai Nagardas.
Mr. Tulsidas Bhagwandas.
Mr. Maganlal Bhaishankar.
Mr. Jivram Jestaram.
Mr. Dhirajram Keshavram.
Mr. Ratanshi Meghji.
Mr. Ratanshi Jivraj.
Mr. Narotam Narandas.
Mr. Manilal Dahyabhai Desai.
Mr. Joshi Pragji Bhanji.
Mr. Ramsanjiv Birapram.
Mr. Jiram Ratanshi.
Mr. Dalpatram Mayashankar Dave.
Mr. Gordhandas Karamshi.
Mr. Kanji Gordhandas Budhdhadev.
Mrs. Lilavanti Dhirajlal Banker.
Mrs. Kashibai Kanji Budhdev.
Mr. Fatehchand Kapurchand Lalan.
Mrs. Nandagaori Hiralal.
Mrs. Lalitagaori Chandulal Yanik.
Mr. Mohanlal Maganlal.
Mrs. Rajendra R. Trivedi.
Mrs. Tripurashankar N. Trivedi.
Mrs. Chachalgaori Tripurashankar.
Mr. Mukundrai V. Maneklal Vyas.
Mr. Vithaldas Dhanjibhai Patel.
Mr. Purusotamdas Ranchhoddas Patel.
Mr. Jagjivan Ujamshi.
Mr. Lalji Haridas.
Mr. Purusotam Trikamdas.
Mr. Raghavji Purusotam.
Mr. Zaverilal Rawji.
Mr. Mahadev Trambak.
Mr. Narayanji Umayashankar.
Mr. Sundardas Dharamshi.
Mr. Sitaram J. Sharma.
Mr. Bhikhubhai Govanji Desai.
Mr. Ranchhodlal Keshavlal Joshi.
Mr. Bhagwanji Amarshi.
Mr. Goshalia Nyalchand Raychand.
Mr. Shah Bhikhabhai Vadilal.
Mr. Kesahvlal Nagindas.
Mr. Shah Vadilal Hargovandas.

MR. GANDHI EXAMINED ON COMMISSION.

IN CONNECTION WITH A LAHORE TRIAL.

In connection with Dr. Kitchlew's trial before the Martial Law Commission at Lahore, Mahatma Gandhi was called upon to give evidence on Monday, before Mr. Aston, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

Asked as to his occupation, Mr. Gandhi described himself as a farmer and a weaver.

At this, Mr. Aston smiled and said "You were summoned as a Barrister-at-Law."

Mr. Gandhi: "I was a Barrister, but am not practising at present."

Mr. Aston said he would describe him as a farmer, weaver and a Barrister, not practising at present.

Mr. Gandhi was next asked if he knew Dr. Kitchlew, to which question he replied that he did not know Dr. Kitchlew personally, except by report. Questioned whether the Satyagraha movement had anything to do with the Rowlatt Legislation, Mr. Gandhi gave an affirmative answer. He was then asked whether, to his knowledge, Dr. Kitchlew was a law-abiding subject. Mr. Gandhi said he could not say. He did not know that.

CRICKET FIXTURES.

PARSI CYCLISTS SPORTING CLUB.

June 8th—The Parsi Sporting Club.
June 14th—The Gowalia Sport Club.
June 15th—V. B. Eleven.
June 21st—Imperial High School.
June 22nd—Young Parsi C. C.
June 28th—Bhabha Sporting Club.
June 29th—Petit Parsi Orphanage Parel
July 5th—Tutorial High School.
July 6th—Prior Sporting Association Bandra.
July 12th George Cricket Club.
July 13th—Gowalia S. Club.
July 19th—The Young Moslim C. C.
July 20th—Rising Star C. C.
July 26th—Republican Sporting C.
July 27th—New Royal C. C.
August 2nd—Imperial High School.
August 3rd—Alfred Cricket Club.
August 9th—The Young Moslim C. C.
August 10th—Parekh Cricket Club.
August 16th—George Cricket Club.
August 17th—The Parsi Sporting C. C.
August 19th—Bhabha Sporting Club.
August 22nd—Tutorial High School.
August 24th—Prior Sporting Association Bandra.
August 29th—Common Wealth C. C.
August 30th—Gowalia Sporting Club.
August 31st—V. B. Eleven.
September 6th—St. Xavier's College Gymkhana "B" Team.
September 7th—Bharat's XI Bombay.
September 13th—Bhabha Sporting Club.
September 14th—Rupblican Sporting C.
September 20th—Rising Star C. C.
September 21st—Parsi Petit Orphanage Parel.
September 27th—Alfred Cricket Club.
September 28th—Twasta Kasar C. C.

CRICKET FIXTURES.

IMPERIAL HIGH SCHOOL.

SENIORS.

June 21st—Parsee Cyclists.
June 28th—Possibles and Probables.
June 30th—Robert Money High School.
July 5th—Elphinstone High School.
July 12th—Sir J. J. B. P. Institute.
July 17th—St. Xavier's High School.
July 20th—Canara Catholic Association.
July 26th—B. J. P. Institute.
August 2nd—Parsee Cyclists (Return).
August 9th—Sir J. J. B. P. Institute.
August 14th—St. Xavier's High School.
August 16th—B. J. P. Institute.
August 23rd—Robert Money High School.
August 30th—Elphinstone High School.
September 6th—Union Jack Cricket Club.
September 18th—St. Xavier's High School.
September 20th—St. Xavier's High School.
Sept. 27th—Gowalia Sporting Association.

JUNIORS.

June 28th—Indo British School.
July 5th—Elphinstone High School.
July 12th—New High School.
July 19th—Indo British School.
July 26th—Robert Money High School.
August 2nd—New High School.
August 9th—Mr. Madon's Eleven.
August 30th—Elphinstone High School.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, June 16.

The Arabian Sea current has weakened and the Bay current is now deflected on to the east coast of the Bay. In consequence very little rain fell yesterday in the interior of India. The rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, and local in Assam and the west coast of the Peninsula. A few falls also occurred in Bengal, Gujarat, Central Provinces, Hyderabad, Bombay Deccan, Mysore and south-east Madras. The chief amounts are:—Tavoy six inches, Moulmein two, Toungoo one and a half, Akyab eight, Bhamo, Sibsagar one, Cherrapunji two, Mussooree one and a half, Chakrata one, Dhiarampore three, Ahmedabad a half Belgaum three-quarters, Mercara two, Ootacamund one and a half.

There has been no appreciable change in the abnormally high temperature along the north-west Frontier.

Forecast:—No large change.

Earthquake Report:—A local earthquake shock of moderate intensity was recorded on the Simla seismograph at zero hours twenty two minutes this morning.

An assembly of the merchants of the Baroda State will be held, in July at Baroda, when the discussions relating to trade and commerce will take place.

The I. L. P.

WHAT IT IS AND WHAT IT STANDS FOR.

Thirty years ago, writes Mr. Philip Snowden in the "Daily Herald", Mr. Keir Hardie conceived the idea of trying to form a new political party, the backbone of which would be the Trade Unions, and the aim of which would be the establishment of a Socialist Commonwealth. He eventually succeeded in gathering together in conference delegates from various isolated Radical Reform and Labour Associations. Out of this conference the Independent Labour Party was formed.

For years the party struggled against popular prejudice and the inherited political traditions of the British working classes. The Independent Labour Party has had its ups and downs, but to-day it is more firmly rooted than ever in the political life of Great Britain.

SERVICES TO LABOUR.

To the Independent Labour Party, and particularly to the genius of Keir Hardie, is wholly due the credit for the formation of the British Labour Party. It was the propagandas work of the I.L.P., from 1893 to 1900, particularly among the trade unions, which led to the calling of the joint conference of trade unions and socialist organisations in London in 1900, out of which the Labour Representation Committee was formed. The propaganda work for a Labour Party was for more than twenty years exclusively carried on by the I.L.P. Its services to trade unionism have been incalculable. The younger and active local and national trade union leaders have been trained in the I.L.P., and have derived their enthusiasm and idealism from its teachings. As evidence of the fact that the influence of the I.L.P., is by no means confined within its own ranks, it may be mentioned that out of the 361 Labour candidates who stood at the last General Election, more than half were members of the I.L.P. The party ran 50 candidates of its own, which is remarkable record for a party composed in the main of working men and women of limited financial means.

THE GROWING NUMBERS.

There are at present 753 branches of the party scattered throughout Great Britain, and during the year 139 new branches have been formed. The membership of the party at present stands at a higher figure than at any previous period, and during the year the membership has increased by over 11,000. Though the I.L.P., propaganda appeals more particularly to the working classes, its membership is by no means confined to that section of the community. Its generous conception of political aims and its programme of domestic and foreign policy make a strong appeal to "intellectuals" of all classes.

Its attitude to the war has enlisted the sympathy and support of a large number of men and women of well-known position and ability. During the last twelve months eight former Radical members of Parliament have joined the I.L.P., being convinced that it was the party which expressed their political, economic and international ideas, and which gave them the greatest opportunity for working to realise their desires. The latest recruit is Colonel J. C. Wedgwood, who after hearing Mr. Asquith's speech at the Runciman dinner, came to the conclusion that he could remain no longer attached, even nominally, to the Liberal Party.

FREE DISCUSSION.

The annual conference now meeting has many questions of the gravest importance to consider. It is realised that the war, if it has not raised new problems, has made it necessary to reconsider the methods of applying Socialist principles to the solution of old ones. Among these questions one of the most urgent and interesting is that of deciding the way in which the principle of public ownership can be applied, so as to ensure the fullest measure of democratic self-government of industry, and by which the dangers of bureaucratic control can be avoided. It has always been one of the main virtues of the I.L.P. that it has shunned cast-iron dogmatic theories and has been tolerant in giving freedom of expression and discussion.

In view of the fact that international problems do at present, and are likely for a long time to come to dominate all other questions, this subject will naturally be given prominence in the debates of the conference. There has never been any doubt or ambiguity about the position of the I.L.P., on internationalism. Its attitude towards the European war has been quite consistent with its pre-war position and with its ideas of foreign policy and international relations. At the outbreak of war it issued a manifesto pointing out that the party had four years been warning the country that the diplomatic policy pursued by European rulers, supported by the force of murderous armaments, would inevitably lead to universal war or universal bankruptcy—or both. The course of the war and the present situation of Europe have fully justified the attitude of the I.L.P., both before and since August, 1914. The present strong position of the party shows that it has not suffered, but has indeed gained in strength and influence by its steadfast adherence to principle.

The relations of the I.L.P., to the Labour Party have been strained during the last five years on account of the attitude of the great majority of trade union leaders to the war, but those relations are now much more cordial owing to the change of the attitude of the Labour Party to such questions as the reconstruction of the International, Conscription, intervention in Russia, and the conditions of peace.

I desire to say most emphatically, and with an intimate knowledge of the views of the leaders and rank and file of the I.L.P., that we have always been extremely anxious to work in the closest alliance with the great Trade Union movement, because we realise that we can never build up a great Labour and Democratic party in Great Britain which does not include the million of organised workers. If at times our criticism of the Labour Party has appeared to be severe, that criticism has been offered solely with the object of serving a useful purpose.

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Notice to Correspondents.

We regret that, during the continuance of pre-censorship, we cannot publish any correspondence.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, 17th June, 1919.

Thoughts for All Time.

——Nought shall make us rue,
If England to itself do rest but true.
William Shakespeare.

For what avail the plough or sail,
Or land or life, if freedom fail?
Emerson.

England may as well dam up the waters of the Nile with bulrushes as to fetter the step of freedom.
Lydia Maria Child.

Liberty owes as much to the foolhardiness of its foes as it does to the sapience and wisdom of its friends.
Lloyd George.

And the greatest freedom of speech the greatest safety, because by exposure folly is defeated and in the free air of free speech men get into communication with one another, which constitutes the basis of all common achievement.
President Wilson.

By violence the world has been ruled. By violence it must continue to be ruled—at least that is the sum total of the argument of twentieth century statesmanship. The moral forces have not been tried—or when a voice is raised on their behalf it is disregarded or overwhelmed. Their superior power is unknown. They involve renunciation, sacrifice, and even-handed, disinterested justice, all of which are negligible quantities to the diplomatists still hide-bound in the stale traditions of the past.
Mr. Arthur Ponsonby.

"Democracy's destiny is not to forge fresh chains but to break all chains, commercial, social or political which separate man from man and nation from nation."
Dr. V. Rutherford.

MR. HORNIMAN'S DEPORTATION.

PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION'S CONDEMNATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

The members of the Bombay Presidency Association met on the 10th and the 15th of June 1919, to consider what steps should be taken in connection with the deportation of Mr. B. G. Horniman, without trial and the placing of the "Bombay Chronicle" under an order of pre-censorship and the following resolutions were passed by majority:—

(1) This meeting of the Bombay Presidency Association strongly condemns the action of the Government of Bombay in deporting without trial Mr. B. G. Horniman, a leading member of this Association and also of its Council and an English journalist held in the highest esteem by a large body of public opinion for his fearless advocacy of Indian aspirations and for his love of liberty and fair play and asks the Government in the interest of justice that the said order of deportation be immediately cancelled.

(2) This meeting strongly protests against the unusual and drastic order of pre-censorship passed against the "Bombay Chronicle" and is of opinion that the same is entirely unwarranted and oppressive. This meeting therefore respectfully urges His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in Council, to cancel the said order immediately in order to allay public feeling.

(3) In view of the reasons given by the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India in the House of Commons on the 22nd May 1919, for the deportation of Mr. Horniman and the authoritative contradiction thereof by the Directors of the "Bombay Chronicle", this meeting respectfully urges on the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India, the immediate necessity of holding a full and independent enquiry to ascertain the true facts of the case in order to satisfy public opinion both in India and in England.

(4) This meeting resolves that a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay be convened at an early date under the auspices of the Association to condemn the unjustifiable and arbitrary action of the Government in deporting Mr. Horniman without trial and further in placing the "Bombay Chronicle" under a pre-censorship order.

Songs Of The East.

(REVISED VERSION.)

Said the Western to the Eastern,
"You're a backward sort of cove,
And alone you'll never come to any good;
But I like you, so I offer this fraternal hand of love;
O my brother, let me help you through the wood."

Sickly smiled the Oriental, who had noted with alarm
What a battery of arms the Western bore;
But he hid his feelings under his most extra-deep salaam,
As he answered, "Oh, delighted, I am sure."

So they got to work, and soon there was a most appalling mess,
As they amputated everything in sight:
Still the white man laughed, and said. "you feel a trifle queer, I guess;
Only wait, and my Reforms will put you right.

"See the lovely roads I'm making, see the puff-puffs come and go,
See the reservoirs to catch the winter rains;
Note the latest thing in 'bobbies' and the moving-picture show,
And observe the perfect working of the drains.

"No, don't thank me! It's a pleasure,
Yet I know the gratitude
That for all these priceless boons must fill your heart.
They are nothing to what's coming if you're quiet; I allude
To the blessings that my Kultur can impart.

"Work's the salt of life . . ." but here the other gave a heavy groan,
"Oh, I don't admit your premiss in the least;
And, in fact, you know, I have a little Kultur of my own,
Which is admirably suited to the East."

From "Commonsense."

"REBELLION" OR DISTURBANCE?

(FROM THE "AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA.")

The almost simultaneous resignation of his office by Sir Sankaran Nair and of his title by Rabindra Nath as a protest against the policy of the Government in the Punjab, should warn the authorities against the continuance of the present repression.

There is, we observe, an evident conspiracy in the anti-Indian press to ignore the significance of Rabindra Nath's action. The "Englishman" came out with an incoherent effusion immediately upon the publication of Rabindra Nath's letter to the Viceroy. But, almost all the other Anglo-Indian papers specially in Northern India have studiously avoided any editorial notice of it. Those publicists, however, forget that the publication of this letter outside India will not depend upon their good or evil offices. We hope these people know that as Knight, Rabindra Nath has direct access to the King; and no censor can interfere with any communication that he may want to have with His Majesty. We do not know if Rabindra Nath has sent a copy of his letter direct to His Majesty or to the Secretary of State for India, but if he has done so, the matter will soon get ample publicity in England; and, even the successful termination of the war has left a fair percentage of Britishers with a stronger moral sense than the school of Bottomley's and Maxse's, who will not fail to recognise the gravity of Rabindra Nath's protest.

Then, what about America? American opinion has already commenced to realise what the result of American intervention in the recent war in European politics has really been. President Wilson's noble idealism lies smothered to-day at the Peace table, under the spirit of vengeance of the victors, and the general scramble for the division of the world among them. American Democracy is already up in arms against President Wilson for lending himself to the exploitations of European diplomacy. And America will be bound to note Rabindra Nath's "strange" action, as it has been described in some quarters, with some measure of suspicion that things are not really so good in India as they are described to be. The ostrich-policy of Anglo-India will not be of much use in deluding even the generally ignorant European or American opinion about the condition of India.

Tagore's renunciation of Knighthood.

Having relinquished his Knighthood, Rabindra Nath cannot consistently allow the prefix "Sir" to be joined to his name in any of his publications; and it will have to be deleted from all his English works. The sudden disappearance of the "Sir" from his books that command a fairly wide circulation on both sides of the Atlantic, will be bound to be noted by the public of those countries; and even if the censor either here or in England tries to prevent the publication of Rabindra Nath's letter to the Viceroy the story of his renunciation of his title will be bound to gradually find its way to the outside world. It may not have any practical effect upon the course of bureaucratic policy in India, but even the successful termination of the last war has not, we believe, completely overwhelmed the conscience of western civilisation, and this still small voice will somehow make itself heard before the bar of world public opinion. No conspiracy of silence can prevent this

Apart, however, from all these considerations, common prudence should, we think, compel the attention of the responsible authorities both here and in England to the state of things in India, the gravity of which has been indicated unerringly by Sir Sankaran Nair's resignation, and Rabindra Nath's renunciation of his title. We had our suspicions, but were not absolutely sure that Sir Sankaran's resignation was due to the Punjab policy of the present Viceroy. But Mr. Montagu has kindly set all doubts on this point completely at rest by his reply to Col. Wedgwood, in course of which he said that though he had no official information he "understood that Sir Sankaran Nair resigned because he differed from his colleagues in regard to the continuance of martial law in the Punjab." The general impression in this country is that Sir Sankaran was opposed to the whole policy of the Government in regard to recent measures in the Punjab. We do not know if the whole facts concerning this affair will ever be made public; but we can very well understand that no man of Sir Sankaran's education, experience, and character, could have ever accepted the primary assumption of the Government that parts of that unhappy Province were "in a state of open rebellion," as the official communique declared.

Rabindra Nath has taken the most correct view of the recent regrettable occurrences in the Punjab by describing them as popular disturbances. All the facts that have so far been brought out in regard to these disturbances prove the absolute ridiculousness of calling these, acts of rebellion. The word rebellion has a definite meaning in civilised law and constitutional history. Any Law Dictionary will give any one an idea of what rebellion is. Generally speaking, "the taking up of arms traitorously against the crown," is known as rebellion. Now, no one seriously holds or even suggests that any body took up arms against the Crown either in Amritsar or in Lahore or elsewhere in course of the recent disturbances. The people are unarmed, and the enormity by the executive consists really in the use of fire-arms against an unarmed mob, much beyond the reasonable requirements of the situation. We do not deny that even unarmed mobs may have to be fired upon under conceivable circumstances, for the defence of the person and property of peaceful citizens. But in such cases, the question at issue is, whether the measures of armed force applied could be reasonably held to be within, or beyond the actual needs of the situation. And, if the acts of the Punjab Government are judged by this canon, it is very doubtful whether they will be found to be legally justified and justifiable. But whatever may be the justice of the acts of the Government, there is not a jot or tittle of evidence to show that there was any desire in, much less any attempt on the part of, the Amritsar mob to traitorously take up arms against the Crown.

Last Sunday's "Pioneer" published what was described as the "first detailed official account of the rioting at Amritsar on the 10th of April." And no one can read this record without feeling that what took place at Amritsar was nothing more or less than a popular disturbance. Some European lives were lost in course of these disturbances. But they were all, except one Sergeant Rowlands, private citizens; and even Sergeant Rowlands in no sense represented the authority of the Crown. The whole range of murderous assaults were committed by an infuriated mob, composed entirely of the civilian populations of the city. Amritsar is, we believe, also a Cantonment; in any case there are, we think, a good number of Indian sepoys stationed at or in the close vicinity of, the city. There is no proof, not even the least suspicion of any suggestion anywhere, that these sepoys showed the least signs of restiveness. And in the absence of all this, no sane person would describe the Amritsar riots as "acts of open rebellion"

No "armed" resistance to authority.

There was no "armed" resistance to the authority of the Crown even in Lahore. Nor must it be forgotten that all the evidence so far collected by the police go to show that the Lahore disturbances were the direct results of the measures taken by the executive to quell the disturbances at Am-

(Continued on page 8.

ALLIED REPLY

PLEBISCITE ADOPTED FOR UPPER SILESIA

GERMANY AND LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 12.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., June 16.

PARIS.—The Council of Four yesterday reached decisions on the important points in the German counter-proposals. The Council has decided to make no essential modifications in the reparation clauses and the classification of damages will be unchanged.

The plebiscite principle was adopted with regard to Upper Silesia, despite the opposition of M. Clemenceau, but at the request of the French delegation an important restriction was agreed to with regard to the method of carrying out the plebiscite. Safeguards and time-limits will be laid down.

The Treaty will not stipulate any date by which the Germans may enter the League of Nations.

The time-limit of six to ten days in which the German delegation must definitely state the decision will include three days necessary to denounce the armistice. Therefore, if Germany refuses to sign, Marshal Foch's troops will begin to march on the very day after the expiration of the time limit.

GERMANY TO DECIDE BY JUNE 26TH

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 12.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., June 16.

PARIS.—The Allied reply to the German counter-proposals will not likely be presented before June 17th, owing to the enormous amount of details in connection with the drafting. The Germans will be allowed eight days to reply, including three days in which the armistice may be denounced. The Germans will be informed that further discussions are impossible and unless they intimate their intention to sign within the time allowed, operations against Germany will commence automatically on June 26th.

GERMAN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

SPECIAL SESSION TO CONSIDER ALLIED REPLY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 12.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., June 16.

BERLIN.—In the course of a sensational positive statement at the Socialist Congress today, Noske said the Independents were endeavouring to secure the support of volunteer corps in the event of an overthrow of the Government. The Prussian Minister of the Interior attempted unsuccessfully to refute the declaration.

The evacuation of the Baltic provinces is proceeding.

According to the "Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" immediately the Allies' reply is presented, Rantzau's delegation will proceed to Weimar, where the Cabinet has come and the National Assembly will meet to consider the reply.

REPLY TO GERMAN COUNTER-PROPOSALS.

CO-ORDINATING COMMISSION SETTLING DETAILS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, June 14.
Recd. 1 a.m., June 17.

The Havas Agency states: M. Clemenceau, President Wilson, Mr. Lloyd George and Baron Sonning have finished the examination of the reports concerning the reply to the counter-proposals. The Co-ordinating Commission is now settling the details of the text to be remitted on Monday by Brockdorff who will take it immediately to Teimar. A part of the Allies' text is already at the printers' and the remainder will follow today.

GERMAN MILITARY STRENGTH.

TO BE REDUCED TO 200,000 FOR 3 MONTHS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, June 14.
Recd. 1 a.m., June 17.

The Council of Four has reduced to 200,000 the number of soldiers Germany is to be allowed to keep for a period of three months, which the military experts had expected to be 300,000.

AUSTRIAN COUNTER-PROPOSALS EXPECTED ON MONDAY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, June 14.
Recd. 1 a.m., June 17.

The Austrian counter-proposals are expected on Monday.

TURKISH PEACE DELEGATION REACH HALIL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 12.
Recd. 1 a.m., June 17.

PARIS.—The Turkish peace delegation has reached Halil. The Turkish Minister at Berne has proceeded to Vaucresson.

BEATTY AND HAIG.

RECEIVE FREEDOM OF LONDON.

LESSONS OF WAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 12.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., June 16.

There was a brilliant and imposing function at the Guildhall to-day, on the occasion of the presentation of the freedom of the City of London and Swords of Honour to Admiral Beatty and Field Marshal Haig. An enormous crowd gathered in the Guildhall Yard Lustily cheered the two distinguished guests when they drove up accompanied by Lady Beatty and Lady Haig. The historic hall was crowded by a distinguished gathering, including the Duke of Connaught the Marquis and Marchioness of Cambridge, members of the Cabinet, Dominions representatives and the High Commissioners.

Admiral Beatty, replying to the address of the City Chamberlain, paid a glowing tribute to the officers and men of the Grand Fleet, emphasising the fact that the British Empire lived by the sea and that the Royal Navy was steadfast and true.

Field Marshall Haig paid a tribute to the work of London and the Empire during the war. He dwelt especially on the incomparable work of the London troops. He said we had a great need of peace, but it was most certain that only by adequate preparation for war could peace be guaranteed. We had to determine the future military policy. "Let us not'," he said "forget the lessons of war. Upon proper training for war depends the liberty of the whole world. We have in the Youth of our nation magnificent material. The message of the Empire is that we should set up forthwith a strong citizen army on territorial lines together with a professional army that will enable us to meet any danger that may threaten us."

O. M. FOR BEATTY AND HAIG.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 12.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., June 16.

The King has invested Admiral Beatty and Field Marshal Haig with the Order of Merit.

BRITISH OPERATIONS IN NORTH RUSSIA.

A FALSE REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 12.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., June 16.

STOCKHOLM.—A message from Archangel states that some British forces recently reached Murmansk and have gone to Vologla. The remainder are marching towards Petrograd and have reached Petrozavodsk west of Lake Onega.

The War Office issues an emphatic denial to these statements, describing them as absolutely inaccurate.

ESTHONIAN OFFENSIVE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 12.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., June 16.

An Esthonian communique says:—"In the direction of Gatchina fighting is proceeding north of the railway. We have taken over 400 prisoners. North of Karamosheva we have taken 40 prisoners."

SIBERIAN TROOPS CAPTURE GLAZOFF.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 12.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., June 16.

OMSK, June 6.—Siberian troops have captured Glazoff. The Bolshevists are retreating on the whole front north of Perm railway and southwards as far as Kazan district. The ural Cossacks south of Buzuluk have routed the Bolshevists and have taken 20,000 prisoners.

BOLSHEVIKS CAPTURE UFA

FIGHTING IN PERM REGION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 12
Recd. 2-30 p.m., June 16.

A Bolshevik wireless message says:—"We captured Ufa from Admiral Koltchak's troops after three days' sanguinary fighting and continued our advance. Fighting continues in the region of Perm, where the Bolsheviks are advancing despite stubborn resistance."

HUNGARIAN OFFENSIVE AGAINST CZECHS.

LATTER DRIVEN BACK ALONG WHOLE FRONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 12.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., June 16.

Reuter is authoritatively informed that the Hungarian offensive against the Czechs is making rapid progress. The Czechs have been driven back along the whole front. Pressburg is seriously endangered. The Czechs are short of ammunition and many are going over to the Hungarians.

PARIS LABOUR UNREST.

GENERAL MINERS' STRIKE CALLED FOR 16TH INST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 12.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., June 16.

PARIS.—The Miners' Council is not satisfied with the Miners' Eight Hour Day Bill, which the Chamber passed yesterday with a view to averting the strike. The Council has decided upon a general miners' strike to begin on June 16th. The Congress of Seamen's Unions also decided to strike on June 16th.

As regards the cost of living the Labour Federation alleges that a thousand tons of wheat are rotting in the Algerian ports, merchandise is piled on the quays, ships are stationary and trucks are standing idle. The Federation calls upon Government to end waste, fraud and speculation.

IMPENDING STRIKE OF COALMINERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 11.
Recd. 8 p.m., June 15.

PARIS.—A considerable number of the workers in the metal industry and the tubes have resumed. All the measures necessary to cope with the railway strike have been taken. A general strike of coal-miners is threatened.

STRIKE OF U. S. TELEGRAPHISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 12.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., June 16.

CHICAGO.—All telegraph companies' reports indicate that the strike of telegraphists has up to the present been a failure.

The Atlantic City's Labour Federation Convention has passed an overwhelming resolution opposing the continuance of war-time prohibition measures and demanding the annulment of the prohibition of brewing beer over 2¾ per cent. alcoholic strength.

STRIKES DECREASING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, June 14.
Recd. 1 a.m., June 17.

The strikes in Paris are decreasing particularly in the transport service. The Government representatives have been interviewed by the Workers' delegates.

AMERICAN SHIPPING TO FRANCE.

500,000 TONS ARRANGED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, June 14.
Recd. 1 a.m., June 17.

An agreement has just been made with the American shipping board for the cession of 500,000 tons of shipping to France.

GOVT. OF INDIA DESPATCH.

Mr. Horniman's Deportation.

HOME RULE LEAGUE'S PROTEST.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Vice-President of the Home Rule League has sent the following telegram to (1) The Rt. Hon. Edwin Samuel Montagu, Secretary of State for India, London, (2) Rt. Hon. David Lloyd George, Prime Minister, London, and (3) The Editor, "India," Covent Gardens, London:

"The Council of the Home Rule League strongly disapproves of the modifications of the Montagu scheme proposed in the Government of India despatch and considers them retrogressive and believes that they will, if accepted destroy the element of responsibility, reduce the importance and usefulness of the ministers and arm the Governor with wide and arbitrary powers foreign to responsible government. Governor's proposed powers to withdraw subjects from popular control highly reactionary and prejudicial to harmonious working between two branches of Government. Proposal regarding the budget procedure retrograde. Council regretfully observe proposals are meant to deprive even the Montagu scheme of its satisfactory features and to keep the provincial governments under bureaucratic control. Council believes that proposals if embodied in the Bill will not only be unacceptable to the people of India but perpetuate the present bureaucratic rigidity in the Provincial Government and create a greater tension between these governments and the people thus adding to the volume of existing discontent. Council India also protests against unnecessary rigour and terrorism with which martial law was enforced in Punjab and against extraordinary methods adopted to prevent publicity of information and to deprive alleged offenders of their right of defence by eminent lawyers. Council further protests against extreme severity of sentences inflicted by Martial Law Tribunals. These acts of the Punjab Government have embittered public feeling and intensified widespread discontent already existing. Council submits in order to restore confidence it is absolutely essential that an independent Commission should be appointed to enquire into circumstances leading upto the outburst, to investigate into justifiability of promulgation of Martial Law and of the measures adopted in the course of its administration as also to revise the sentences passed against alleged offenders. Council further submits that pending such enquiry enforcement of sentences should be suspended."

"Council further protests against the deportation of Mr. B. G. Horniman an honourary vice-president of this League and a leader of public opinion in India on grounds disclosed, are far from convincing. Council is further of opinion that the pre-censorship order passed against the "Bombay Chronicle" is unnecessary, unjustifiable, oppressive, and highly prejudicial to Indian interests at this juncture. Council believes that the reasons disclosed are not based on reliable data and prays for cancellation of orders of the Bombay Government in connection with the Bombay Chronicle and Mr. Horniman.

AVIATION IN SOUTH AFRICA.

COMPANY FLOATED AT JOHANNESBURG.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 12.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., June 16.

Reuter learns from South Africa that a Commercial Aviation Company with a capital of £100,000 has been started at Johannesburg. The services will be run between Johannesburg and Pretoria, also between Johannesburg, Maritzburg and Durban.

In the course of an interview Major Francis, late of the Royal Air Force, said he was confident that in a few years there would be a complete network of aerial routes throughout the Union. The machines which the Company proposes to use, are of various sizes. The largest carry 24 passengers and 500 pounds weight of parcels as far as from Johannesburg to Durban. The parcel rate will be a shilling a pound.

The Company will start business at the end of the year and as soon as regular services are in operation the Company will tender for the carriage of mails. A flying school is about to be opened at Johannesburg, the course lasting about six weeks, including 24 hours solid flying ground instruction, care and maintenance of aircraft, map-reading, cross-country flying and aerial navigation.

TWO NEW BRITISH LOANS.

TO BEAR 4 PER CENT. INTEREST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June, 12.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., June 16.

Prospectuses are issued of two loans, both of an unlimited amount, bearing four per cent interest and exempt from all taxation if owned by persons not domiciled or not ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom. One issue consists of "Victory Bonds" at £85 redeemable at par, the annual drawings beginning on September 1st, 1920. Out of the proceeds a Sinking Fund of 2½ per cent. will be set aside half-yearly on the nominal amount of original bonds after deduction for interest requirements. The bonds will be accepted at face value in respect of death duties if held by the deceased for six months immediately preceding death. Such surrendered bonds will be held by Government until drawn from redemption.

The other is a funding loan issued at £80. A Sinking Fund of 2½ per cent. on the nominal amount of the original loan will be set aside half yearly and minus provisions for interest will be applied to purchase of loan for cancellation if the price is at or under par, but when the price is above par it will be either so applied or otherwise invested. The right is reserved of total redemption at par after May 1st, 1960. Any outstanding balance will be redeemed at par on May 1st, 1919. Similar provision is made regarding the acceptance of the loan stock for death duties as in the case of the "Victory Bonds."

FRASER MURDER CASE.

A YOUTH OF 17 SENTENCED TO DEATH.

TWO TRANSPORTED FOR 14 YEARS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
AHMEDABAD June 16.

The Special Tribunal on reassembling this morning, delivered judgment in the Fraser murder case in which four persons stood charged. The Tribunal found the first accused Chand Abdulla, a Manomedan youth of about seventeen, guilty of murder and sentenced him to death. In the case of the second accused Gulabji Bhujhaji, the Tribunal held that the identification was not satisfactory and acquitted him. In the case of the third and fourth accused Keshavlal, photographer and Keshavlal Popatlal, the Tribunal held that complicity between the first and the second crowd, which attacked Sergeant Fraser was not proved and that the death of Fraser resulted from the attacks of the second crowd. The Tribunal, however, found them guilty of abetment of murder and sentenced the third accused to fourteen years' transportation, and the fourth accused to fourteen years' rigorous imprisonment.

The Tribunal rejected the bail applications on behalf of the three accused persons in the arson cases.

VIRAMGAUM CASE.

On the motion made for an order of discharge in the case of two accused persons in the Viramgaum case, the Public Prosecutor informed the Tribunal, he had no objection as the prosecution did not intend to proceed against them and he also gave a list of twelve persons against whom no prosecution will be launched. As the accused persons were kept in custody in Sabarmati Jail by the District Magistrate and as charge sheets were not made out and therefore not put before the Tribunal, no orders were passed by the Tribunal. The orders were passed by the Tribunal.

SCHOLARSHIPS TO EX-SERVICE MEN

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 12.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., June 16.

Presiding at the second sitting of the Educational Conference, Lieut.-Col. Amery stated that their aim was to enable all facilities for learning in any part of the Empire to be available for men in any other part of the Empire. A beginning had been made through the Rhodes Scholarships and the war had brought further developments.

Lieut.-Col. Amery pointed out that some dominions were giving scholarships to their officers at the universities in England. The Board of Education was giving grants to men from any part of the Empire who served in the British force and the Board had decided to give ex-service men wishing to study at a university in the Dominions the same grant as if they studied in London or Oxford.

Lieut.-Col. Amery emphasised the value of such arrangements in giving a new outlook and wider vision, which were particularly valuable to men wishing to participate in public affairs.

SILVER MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 12.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., June 16.

Messrs. Montagu's report says:—The market has shown considerable strength during the week. Owing to the scantiness of supplies the trade demand has been far from keen. There has been some danger of labour troubles, but this has happily been averted. China and South America have been purchasing in the United States. The Shanghai exchange is 5/4 a tael.

AMERICAN STEAMERS IN COLLISION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 12.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., June 16.

NEW YORK.—The steamer Yankee today collided with the Argentino off Fire Island. The Yankee was sunk.

Graf Waldersel, an ex-German liner, with 400 passengers and crew was today rammed by the Redondo. The former was beached on Long Island. Several of the crew were injured.

EMPIRE'S SHIPPING.

SIR R. BORDEN'S PROPOSAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 12.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., June 16.

OTTAWA.—In the Dominion House of Commons Sir R. Borden announced that he had proposed to the Imperial Government that full power and control of ocean rates and disposition of shipping of the Empire would be conferred by concurrent legislation on temporary commission and that a committee representing the United Kingdom and the Dominions would be immediately appointed for the purposes of framing a permanent scheme and general development of inter-Imperial transportation.

AUSTRIAN FOOD SUPPLIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 12.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., June 16.

PARIS.—A meeting of the Supreme Economic Council held today made arrangements to continue financing Austrian food supplies.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA'S DESPATCH.

CALCUTTA CITIZENS' CONDEMNATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, June 16.

At a public meeting held last night under the auspices of the Indian Association, Mr. J. Chaudhuri presiding, a resolution was passed strongly condemning the Government of India's despatch of March 5th on Indian Constitutional Reforms and giving support to the Joint Report.

A resolution was also passed protesting against the Scheme of Reforms outlined by the heads of provincial administrations. It is understood that a series of similar meetings will be held in various parts of Calcutta, culminating in a Town Hall demonstration in support of the Scheme of the Joint Report.

BABU KALINATH ROY.

PETITION TO THE VICEROY.

The following petition is being circulated among the Editors of newspapers in the Madras Presidency for signature. The petition has been drafted by Mr. G. A. Natesan.

To His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

The humble Memorial of the Journalists of Madras in the matter of the conviction and sentence passed by the Martial Law Tribunal of the Punjab on Babu Kalinath Roy, editor of the "Tribune" newspaper.

May it please your Excellency,

Having carefully read the judgment and the connected papers in the case of Babu Kalinath Roy aforesaid, we, the journalists of Madras, deem it our duty to represent to your Excellency that the conviction is wholly wrong.

The views and comments contained in the articles referred to do not in our opinion exceed the limits of ordinary, fair and legitimate criticism, in the lawful discharge of one's public duty as editor of a newspaper.

We further feel strongly that the denial to him of the assistance of counsel of his choice, and the procedure adopted in trying him by summary Court-Martial, worked the gravest injustice.

We venture to state that even if your Excellency does not agree with our point of view, it is eminently a case for mercy, as there is no remedy by way of appeal or otherwise on account of the special procedure adopted, and having regard especially to the condition of his health and his recent family bereavement.

Your Excellency's Memorialists therefore humbly pray that in the exercise of Your Excellency's prerogative, the case of Babu Kalinath Roy may be considered and that Your Excellency may be pleased to grant a free and full pardon.

For which act of justice and mercy, your memorialists will ever remain grateful, and beg to remain, Your Excellency's most obedient servants.—"New India."

KALI NATH ROY IN GAOL.

A GRACIOUS CONCESSION!

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, June 16.

The "Civil and Military Gazette" has published the following communique:—In the case of Kali Nath Roy, Editor of "Tribune", now in goal, the Lieut.-Governor has ordered that he should be given the forms of labour appropriate to his position in life and be supplied with food suitable for a Bengali.

ADDITIONAL HONOURS.

FOR SERVICES DURING WAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 12.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., June 16.

The "Gazette" contains the following awards to officers of the Indian Army and others:—

For services in Mesopotamia:—

Cross of St. Michael and St. George:—Lieut.-General W. R. Marshall.

Knight Commander of St. George and St. Michael:—Major-General Webb Gillman.

Companions of St. George and St. Michael:—Lieut.-Colonels Charles Mackenzie and F. E. Coningham.

Promoted Lieut.-General:—Major-General Sir A. S. Cobbe.

For services in Aden:—

Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George:—Major-General J. M. Stewart.

For services during war:—

Knight Commander of the Bath:—Major-General Sir William Babtie.

O. B. E.:—(Commanders) Lieut.-Colonel A. W. Forbes, Col. A. R. Dick.

For services in Egypt:—

O. B. E.:—(Commander) Col. H. D. Watson.

CAMBRIDGE HONOURS.

INDIAN WRANGLERS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 12.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., June 16.

The Cambridge Mathematical Tripos, Part Two:—Indian Wranglers:—M. D. Bhansali, Bombay; S. G. Sengodaiyan, Presidency College of Madras; and M. M. Shah, Fergusson College of Poona.

Natural Sciences Tripos, Part Two, Class One:—K. R. Gunjikar, R. S. Inamdur, both Bombay University.

WOES OF TRAMWAY PASSENGERS.

HEATED DISCUSSION IN CORPORATION.

MATTER REFERRED TO TRAMWAY COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir presiding when the Corporation proceeded to deal with an agenda which for its length was a record in the annals of that body, there being 166 items for June to be considered. The Corporation discussed at length three letters complaining of the tramway inconveniences, by reason of the passengers not being allowed to stand on the rear platform. The discussion was rather heated and much resentment was felt and expressed at the Tramway Company's conduct in the matter. Ultimately the letters were referred to the Tramway's Committee for report, to be submitted within three weeks, after going fully into the legal rights of the Corporation to take action accordingly.

The Corporation considered a letter from Mr. Ardesir Muncherji Mulla—stating that the hardships of tramway passongers were greatly increased by the new rule enforced by the Tramways Company which prohibited passengers to stand on the rear platforms of tramcars: that the addition of 25 cars was quite inadequate looking to the needs of the people; that the hardships of ladies was still greater as men could jump on running cars and secure seats whereas poor ladies had to stand for hours together sometimes in the scorching sun vainly expecting a seat in a car; that during office hours he often saw cars running almost empty from the Fort to Dadar, Parel and Byculla, but that they were not reversed to suit the convenience of scores of passengers waiting to go to the Fort and that in the evening empty cars were seen running right upto Museum West but that they were not reversed as before from such halting places as Bori Bunder, Dhobi Talao or Pydhoni. He requested that the Tramways Company might be asked to take such measures as would relieve the hardships at present felt by the public.

There were several other letters couched in similar terms.

Mr. Dhondy moved that the letters be forwarded to the Tramway Company in continuation of the Corporation's resolution requesting that the concession, of allowing passengers to stand on the rear platform, be made to the public.

Mr. Dhondy asked in the beginning whether the Company had acknowledged their last letter.

The President said they had not.

Continuing, said Mr. Dhondy, the Company had not even the courtesy to acknowledge their letter, and it was a great pity that they did not. The Corporation were the masters, and if they did not protect the public, who could? The Company could make use of the rear platforms for their own purposes when it suited then, but not when it concerned the public. Did it become the Company to keep silent over their letter? The Company could make a good deal of profit by allowing the passengers to stand behind, but they did not choose to do so. He hoped the Company would give them their reasons for not allowing the concession.

THE TIME TO TEACH A LESSON.

Dr. M. C. Javle seconded. He said the concession was to be allowed until 25 new cars were added to their rolling stock. But without bringing the latter they had withdrawn the concession. He could not understand how the Company could act against the combined wishes of the people and the Corporation. But the time had now come to teach a good lesson to the Company.

Mr. J. A. Wadia: How?

Dr. Javle said they could do it by a rich man like Mr. Wadia going to a Court of Law. The time had now come for them to take some definite steps in the matter for the good of the public.

Mr. D. B. Mantri fully endorsed the previous speaker's remarks. No good purpose would be served by writing to the Company again. In this matter the prestige of the Corporation was involved and it was desirable to refer the matter to the Tramways Committee for their remarks and to take any action they thought fit in the matter to maintain the prestige of the Municipality.

MR. MANTRI'S AMENDMENT.

He therefore moved an amendment that the whole matter be referred to the Tramways Committee, to study their position as to the Corporation's rights and remedies in the matter and to take steps on the report.

Mr. M. Kamadar said the Company had said they lost Rs. 500 daily on account of passengers not paying their fare, and that meant that eight thousand people in Bombay were daily committing acts of dishonesty. He doubted the statement. The Company had not even the courtesy of acknowledging the resolution of the Corporation on the last occasion.

TRAMWAY CO.'S DISCOURTESY.

If that was due to intentional discourtesy on the part of the Company, the conduct of the Company could not be sufficiently condemned. It was futile again to write to the Company when they had not had even the courtesy of replying to the Corporation's resolution. They might study the Tramway Company's contract to see what the rights of the Company were and to take the necessary steps. He hoped the Committee could report what were the rights of the Corporation in the matter and then stand firm on them.

Dr. Jehangir Cursetji after referring to the conduct of the Managing Director on the last occasion when he came in conflict with the Corporation, and had to write an apologetic letter to them, said there was a simultaneous agitation from all quarters regarding the matter and the Corporation must do something to remove the grievances.

The Company had disregarded not only individual complaints but had also disregarded the Corporation's resolution.

A "DIRECT AND GROSS" INSULT.

Continuing, Dr. Jehangir said the Corporation had been receiving constant letters on the matter. It was time for the Corporation to take action for the relief of the public. Was it not a direct and gross insult to the Corporation,—this action of the Company? If such a thing had happened in any other civilised country, but India, the people would have smashed the tramcars long ago.

Mr. J. A. Wadia: Then there would have been more congestion of traffic.

Dr. Cursetji said certainly there would have been more congestion, but no other Municipality would have kept quiet under such insulting treatment. He wondered that persons could come forward in the Corporation to defend the conduct of the Company.

DR. CURSETJI'S AMENDMENT.

Dr. Cursetji then moved a long amendment that the letters be recorded; that the Corporation regretted the Company disregarded the right of the passengers being allowed to stand in the rear of the car until such time as additional cars came into working, in view of the serious inconvenience and continued and unceasing complaints of the general public regarding the great inconvenience and hardship caused by reason of want of sufficient accommodation on the tram cars, the Corporation once again requested the Company to carry out the suggestion contained in the previous resolution of the Corporation.

He said it was no use shilly-shallying and the time had come for them to take some firm action.

Dr. D. B. Master supported Dr. Javle's amendment. The Company had all along disregarded the Corporation's requests and resolutions, and letters from private individuals. The Company, he thought, should allow passengers to stand on the rear platform of the car.

DR. BATLIWALA'S DIAGNOSIS.

Dr. S. S. Batliwalla said there was a lot of irritation in the minds of the public, and it was strange the Tramway Company could not realise the gravity of the situation. That attitude of mind must either be due to the excessive heat now prevailing in the city, or to the war, or to the influenza epidemic. The Company had blundered very badly on the subject. It was only proper that the Company should have given due weight to the wishes of the Corporation, but it would be fairer to the Company if they gave them a chance of replying. If the Company allowed only four passengers to stand in the rear, they would receive further complaints that more passengers should be allowed that privilege. It would be better, therefore, if they referred the matter to the Tramway's Committee. He, therefore, supported Mr. Mantri's amendment, and moved a rider that the report be submitted to the Corporation within three weeks.

The rider was accepted by Mr. Mantri.

MR. WADIA DEFENDS TRAMWAY CO.

Mr. J. A. Wadia first of all stated that he was a member of the Tramways Committee, and that he was not a shareholder of the Tramway Company, but the explanation offered by Mr. Rimington to the Committee was so satisfactory that they allowed the Tramway to do as they desired. The concession to allow passengers to stand behind was a great inconvenience to the Company, and there was the danger of wrangles between the passengers and the conductors taking place. When the Company's conductors struck work that was one of the points of complaints, and the Company had to concede the point by saying that they would not allow passengers to stand in the rear.

The Company was doing everything in their power to ease the situation. But it was more in the interest of the travelling public than the Company that they should stop the concession. The Company was a money-making corporation and the members should understand that if the Company could make more money by making passengers stand behind they would surely make it. But there was the inconvenience to the Tramway Company and they had consulted the Corporation purely out of courtesy, as they had a right to stop passengers from standing behind. He thought, however, that the Company should have replied to the letter of the Corporation.

Mr. J. B. Petit characterised as discourtious the conduct of the manager of the Tramway Company in taking no notice of the Corporation's letter and resolution in the matter. He thought it was due to the Corporation and the public that the Company should allow passengers to stand on the rear platform for the public were at present greatly inconvenience on account of insufficient number of cars running. He thought the Corporation would do well to refer the matter to the Tramways Committee for disposal in the usual way and he therefore supported the amendment moved by Mr. Mantri.

MR. JAMNADAS ON "REAL" GRIEVANCES.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas supported the amendment moved by Dr. Jehangir. He was against referring the matter to the Tramways Committee, for it would not be able to solve the question in a day or two and three weeks as suggested in one of the amendments was too long a period. They could judge from the very large number of letters they continued to receive in the matter that the grievances of the public were real and it was the duty of the Corporation to do its best to get them immediately redressed. The number of cars running was not sufficient to meet the public demand, and it was therefore necessary that passengers should be allowed to stand on the rear platform.

The position at present was this, that the Corporation represented the people, who were dissatisfied with the management of the Tramway Company as there was not sufficient accommodation for the travelling public, who had to suffer discomfort on account of insufficient number of cars, and the rate-payers not only appealed to the Corporation, but some of them said in plain terms that if the Corporation did not intervene and did not prevail upon the Company to redress the grievances of the public, the latter would be compelled to take the matter into their own hands. The Corporation were thus in a difficulty. He hoped the Corporation would see that the people were not dragged into that situation. There was no doubt that the travelling public had been suffering great discomfort.

FAIR TREATMENT TO TRAMWAY CO.

The Corporation had always been fair in their treatment of the Tramway Company, and they hoped the latter would help them in removing the difficulty by allowing passengers to stand on rear platforms. The only argument that the Company appeared to urge against this practice being resumed was that they suffered from revenues as some of those who stood on the rear platforms got down without paying their fare. He (the speaker), thought this difficulty could be solved by the Company increasing their staff.

"MONSTROUS."

Continuing, Mr. Jamnadas said, he could not understand the conduct of the Company, in not replying to the Corporation's letter. The least that he could say about that attitude was that it was monstrous. It was the Corporation's duty to express their opinion in the matter in the strong language used in the amendment moved by Dr. Jehangir and he would therefore support that amendment. He hoped that the shareholders of the Company, and at least those that resided in Bombay, would not countenance the attitude adopted by the management.

It was not an impossible thing that the Company was asked to do. All that they were asked to do for the present was to allow passengers to stand on the rear platforms until more cars could be run. In view of the fact that the Company had not cared to reply to the Corporation's letter, the only resolution for a selfrespecting body to adopt was the amendment moved by Dr. Jehangir.

Mr. P. Anstey said that in all cities in Great Britain, the Corporation had long since taken over the running of the tramway system and this was considered one of the fundamental duties of a Corporation there. In Bombay, however, a difficult state of things existed and he was not in a position to judge the question here.

Dr. M. B. Velkar saw no use in referring the matter to the Tramway Committee. He supported the amendment moved by Dr Jehangir.

Mr. S. C. Dhondy, replying on the debate, said he wondered if Mr. Wadia had ever travelled in tram cars. If he had done so he would have felt the difficulties of passengers.

Mr Wadia said, he had travelled a hundred times.

"THE 63½ DEGREE FRIEND."

Mr. Dhondi said, the fact was there that while every member that had spoken during the debate had supported the public complaint, it was only his 63½ degree friend (loud laughter), that had supported the Tramway Company. He withdrew his proposition in favour of the amendment moved by Mr. Mantri.

Dr. Jehangir's amendment being put the vote was defeated, 6 members votin in favour of and 26 against it.

Mr. Mantri's amendment was then carried as a substantive proposition.

RESERVED SEATS FOR WOMEN.

The Corporation considered a letter from Babu Abhechand Bhaichand, stating that it was a pitiful sight to see ladies with children endeavouring in vain to secure seat in tram cars in the morning and evening that it was a wonder that the Corporation was doing nothing in the matter; that it was not enough for the Corporation merely to send letters to the Tramways Company, but that they should see that they were acted upon, and suggesting that the first two benches should be reserved for ladies.

The Corporation, also considered a letter from Mr. Kooverji Damodar Khimji, stating that ladies had been compelled to cease travelling in tram cars owing to the crowded condition of the cars which they could not enter, and enquiring whether it was not the duty of the Corporation to remove the hardships of lady passengers and suggesting that at least four benches should be reserved for them.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji moved that the applicants be informed that the Corporation had already considered the question and found that it was not feasible under the present circumstances to introduce reserved accommodation for ladies in tram cars and that it was a matter which should be left to the courtesy and goodness of the passengers.

The Hon. Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna, seconding the proposition, said it would be feasible to reserve such accommodation for lady passengers when a larger number of cars ran.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas said the very fact that the number of cars running at present was not sufficient, was the greater reason why seats should be reserved for lady passengers, for it was on account of want of accommodation that they had to suffer so much. He would suggest a way out of the difficulty and that was that it should not be left merely to the courtesy of the male passengers, but should be made incumbent on them to give up their seats to lady passengers. This, however, could not be done until those who so gave up their seats were allowed to stand on the rear platform.

Mr. Dhondy said the request made in the two letters before the Corporation reminded him of the vernacular proverb in which a traveller was said to have asked for warm water to wash his feet with when he had no semblance of a chance of getting a passport to enter the village.

The proposition was carried.

THE "CHRONICLE SECURITY."

The "Leader" writes:—When a newspaper is pre-censored there can be no necessity for taking security, much less can there be for enhancing the amount of one already taken. But this is what has happened in the case of the *Bombay Chronicle*. No fresh offence could have been committed since the deposit of the security of Rs. 5,000 to justify its enhancement to Rs. 10,000. The public prosecutor stated that when a provisional security of Rs. 5,000 was demanded the magistrate had not before him the issues which led the Government to deport Mr. Horniman, establish pre-censorship and forfeit the security. Are we to assume that in the case of such an important paper as the *Chronicle* the magistrate acted without any instruction from Government, and fixed the amount of security at his own discretion? Further, are we to assume that as soon as the magistrate came to know of the reasons, he decided of his own accord to demand an enhanced security? Were these reasons connected with Mr. Horniman as editor? If they were he is no longer in charge of the paper. And what is the principle on which a security is demanded from a paper? Is it or is it not to impress upon its conductors that if it is not on its good behaviour the penalty of forfeiture will follow. It is for purposes of imposing restraint that a security is taken. But when, by the establishment of pre-censorship no chance is left for the paper to misbehave according to the official point of view; the demand of maximum security becomes meaningless, unless it is meant both to prosecute and penalize. The counsel on behalf of the keeper of the press did not object to the maximum amount being demanded on the removal of the pre-censorship, but the public prosecutor had doubts as to whether the magistrate would have discretion to vary or enhance the amount of the existing security after its removal. Now that the maximum security has been taken, may it be hoped that the pre-censorship will be removed.

MR. B. G. HORNIMAN IN ENGLAND.

"India" is informed that Mr. B. G. Horniman is to be offered the editorship of a newspaper to be issued in London, called the "Republic" under the patronage of Mr. H. G. Wells and Mr. Lynch. If this information be correct it only illustrates the truth of the adage, "Good cometh out of evil." Indeed, the gross wrong done to Mr. Horniman would be more than compensated if he were put in charge of a paper in England under the patronage of such powerful men as Messrs. Wells and Lynch. He would then have a greater opportunity of serving India than as editor of an Indian paper. And would he not thus be in a position to take his full revenge upon his Indian tormentors? Here he no doubt criticised men and measures fearlessly, but, with the Press Act hovering over his head like the sword of Damocles he had his limitations. Free from this and other soul crushing Indian Acts he would have everything in his own way and be in a position to make every high-handed Indian bureaucrat miserable by exposing him thoroughly before the ways of Providence!—"The Amrita Bazar Patrika."

"HE WILL CHALLENGE THE GOVERNMENT."

After recapitulating the means taken to deal with the disturbances in the Punjab, the "Nation" proceeds to discuss the deportation order against Mr. Horniman. Our contemporary says:

Mr. Horniman, an Englishman of exceptional gifts, went to India in 1906, and has been editor of the "Bombay Chronicle" since its foundation, six years ago. He has made his paper the leading organ in Western India of complete and immediate Home Rule, and latterly, has been associated with Mr. M. K. Gandhi in the direction of the passive resistance movement, which was called off by the leaders when it was realised that it was impossible to keep it from being perverted by the lawless elements. Since identifying himself with the Nationalists, Mr. Horniman has been untiring and fearless in his advocacy of the more extreme position.

Whoever may be in disagreement with Mr. Horniman, no one will grudge him the adjectives "untiring and fearless," and we are glad that the "Nation" should be able to recognise the very great value of Mr. Horniman's services to India. Our contemporary concludes:

We may take it for granted that he will challenge the Government in the courts.

We certainly hope he will.—"New India."

I. M. S. AND AFGHAN WAR.

BENGAL MEDICAL ASSOCIATION'S OFFER ACCEPTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 16.

On the 8th May, the day following the outbreak of the Afghan trouble, Dr. S. P. Sarbadikari as President of the Bengal Medical Association renewed his offer to find a contingent of non-official medical men to act as temporary Lieutenants of I. M. S. The offer was accepted by the authorities and recruitment has been going on. The terms and conditions of service were, however, not settled till 12th June.

Official and Personal.

Their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Lloyd attended Parade Service at All Saints Church, Kirkee, on Sunday morning.

Mr. Nilkanthrao Ambegaoker, of the Baroda State Service, is appointed as the Dewan of Bansda State.

THE PUNJAB PROBLEM.

THREE OPEN QUESTIONS.

Mr. C. F. Andrews writes to "The Independent":—

The detailed news has reached me from Lahore that Mr. Kalinath Ray has already broken down in health under his imprisonment with hard labour. He was put by the jail authorities, in his weak, nervous state, to grind corn and very soon his health gave way. He is now in the jail hospital. Knowing him as I do, it was to me quite a foregone conclusion that this would happen, as soon as even I saw the sentence of 'rigorous imprisonment'; and it is difficult indeed to contemplate that this kind of thing must go on for at least another two years unless the sentence is redressed.

There are three questions to be decided. Two affect other prisoners besides the third affects Mr. Kalinath Roy himself. The first question is whether the Punjab was in actual, open rebellion. If it was not in actual, open rebellion, then there was no valid legal ground for martial law being declared. Now we have a whole series of Sir Michael O'Dwyer's farewell speeches, which seem to all intent and purposes, to state in so many words that the Punjab was not in open rebellion. We can appeal from Philip drunk to Philip sober. I need not go into the argument (which was pointed out recently to me by a Bengali friend) but let anyone read over very carefully in succession Sir Michael O'Dwyer's last speeches, in which he praises to the skies the magnificent loyalty of the whole Punjab and the smallness of the disaffected element. Such a state of things, as Sir Michael O'Dwyer himself describes, cannot so it appears to me be called by the name of 'open rebellion.' It is far nearer what Rabindranath Tagore's own letter called it, namely, 'local disturbances.' Sir Michael O'Dwyer cannot have his cake and eat it: he cannot be allowed to blow hot and cold at once. And further, for the Imperial Power which declares itself in his proclamation to have just conquered the greatest army in the world.—for this Imperial Power to call the 'Danda Fauj' etc., an act of war and open *rebellion* there is no need to finish the sentence!

The second question, which Sir Sivaswamy Aiyar very ably discusses in the "Servant of India" of June 5th, is whether any cases except those of actual riot and murder, and inciting to riot and murder on the spot, can be tried under Martial Law. All the past history of Martial Law goes to show that it is only intended for immediate and summary justice, in the case of riotors caught red-handed and at those times when ordinary law courts cannot be opened because of the rebellion going on; that it is not meant to deal with complex and intricate cases demanding a close attention to the meaning and use of particular words and depending on the exact definition of the law. Such cases should be brought under common law; and there is nothing, even in the official accounts of the Punjab situation, to show that the state of affairs at Lahore was so violently disturbed that the common law courts could not have been opened without danger to the public.

The third question relates to Mr. Kali Nath Roy's own special sentence. I have read over again and again the judgment and also the original articles upon which it is based. I can only say that it has filled me more and more with amazement, each time I have read them, that any judge could convict on such articles taken as a whole.

There are thus three open questions and it appears to me vital that, with Mr. Kali Nath Roy's as a test case, an appeal to a higher court of justice should be made on all three counts. The best counsel's opinion in Calcutta has been taken and it is in favour of such an appeal. Even if the Commission of Enquiry (which Mr. Montagu has now promised) should have powers of revising the Court Martial proceedings—as I trust it may,—still even then, the action taken by such an appeal to the Privy Council will have been all to the good; for it will have shown how very deeply stirred in the matter public feeling is.

CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN INDIA.

STEADY PROGRESS.

Simla, June 13.—A statement has been issued, to-day, showing the progress of Co-operative Movement in India during the year 1917-18. The total number of banks had risen during the year from 264 to 282, with a membership and a working capital of 91,494 and Rs. 580 lakhs as against 76,475 and Rs. 485 lakhs respectively. The net profit resulting from the operations of these banks increased to Rs. 105,375. The number of agricultural primary societies increased from 20,990 agricultural and 1,357 non-agricultural to 20,742 agricultural, excluding the increase societies, and 1,450 non-agricultural societies, respectively. The total membership of agricultural societies was 251,407 with a working capital of Rs. 689 lakhs. Non-agricultural members were 208,637 and the working capital was Rs. 171 lakhs. Profits from the operations of these societies were as follows:—Agricultural Rs. 2,732, 407 and non-Agricultural Rs. 923,123.—"New India."

ALLEGED SHOOTING OF A CONSTABLE.

CASE WITHDRAWN BY COMPLAINANT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 16.

The police consable Shew Pujansingh who instituted a case against Sergeant White of Calcutta police for firing on him at Harrison Road, during the recent riots in Calcutta, has to-day withdrawn the charges.

MR. PATEL'S BILL.

FOOLISH SENTIMENTAL OPPSITION.

LALA LAJPATRAI'S CONDEMNATION.

Lala Lajpatrai writes from New York:—

It is with a sense of shame and humiliation that I have read of the opposition to Mr. Patel's "Hindu Marriage Bill." It will be a great blow to our prestige and good name abroad if this extremely small measure of reform based on actual legal necessity is defeated on foolish sentimental grounds. They are poor champions of Hinduism who urge its rejection in the name and interest of Hindu Dharma, and Hindu society. It is true that in their ranks are some whose sincerity is beyond question; but the majority of those who are opposing it are men who are ready to indulge in every kind of free life for themselves but who grudge it in the case of others specially to the other sex. They are still harping on the time-honoured authority of the Shastras and custom, forgetting that the authors of the Shastras made a liberal provision for necessary changes in social life and customs in accordance with the needs of place and time (Desh-Kal). The Shastras themselves contain abundant evidences of these changes. The great Rishis were too wise to forget that static society is an impossibility. Any tendency to make it static leads to stagnation, sterility and eventual extinction. Bold must be the man who can honestly maintain that the social life of the Hindus (of all sections and classes) has been the same even for a century at a time. Compare the customs of one period with those of another and of one province with those of another province, and the process of change that has been going on for centuries becomes clearly visible. The Shastras made ample provision for the legal recognition of these changes. It is the rigidity and absurdity of the judge-made law of the British Courts that has brought about the existing impasse in the marriage laws of the Hindus. A change such as is contemplated is an absolute necessity. Opposition to it is based on short sighted partisanship, and false notions of Dharma.

The opponents of the bill do not see the mote in their own eyes. They are probably the worst offenders against the so-called Varnashram Dharma. But to be frank, where is the Varnashram-Dharma now in India? It is sheer dishonesty to oppose this reform on the ground of its being dangerous to Varnashram-Dharma, while the latter is a mere caricature of its original self. Unless we propose to live for ever and ever in our present degraded condition it is absolutely necessary that our ideas of Varnashram-Dharma should be radically changed. Political democracy is a myth unless it is based on social and economic justice. The present caste system and the resultant restrictions on the liberties of men and women in the matter of marriage do not lead towards social and economic justice. The sooner we remodel our social and economic life on the broad bases of equal opportunity to all men and women, regardless of caste, colour, creed and sex the better for our political future. Delays in social reconstruction must of necessity retard the realisation of our political hopes.—"New India."

INDIAN WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY

ANNUAL SENATE MEETING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, June 16.

The annual meeting of the Senate of the Indian Women's University was held on 14th and 16th June in the Fergusson College, Poona, when 32 out of 60 Fellows were present. The business lasted over four sittings, two of which were held at the Women's College. Among the resolutions passed, there was one thanking the public for the practical sympathy they had shown for the cause of women's education and drawing their attention to the practicability of imparting to women higher education through vernaculars. Three candidates had appeared for the Degree Examination out of whom one passed. The University had a permanent fund of Rs. 1,23,000 at the end of May 1919. Mufti Nid Amvarul Huq of Bhopal and Mrs. Umakant Desai of Bombay were co-opted as Ordinary Fellows.

Dr. Sir R. G. Bhandarkar, the Chancellor presided over the Convocation and conferred the degree of G. A. on the first successful candidate Mrs. Varubai Shende. In his address he advised the graduated to realise and maintain the true character of an educated woman and said that there should be no divorce between the University life and home life and that India should follow Japan in her self-sacrifice, in her freedom from prejudice, and conservative spirit, and in her unhesitating acceptance of all that is good and efficacious.

FOR O'DWYER FUND.

SPENDING CO'S RS. 10,000

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, June 16.

The "Civil and Military Gazette" writes: Spending and Co., of Lahore have subscribed Rs. 10,000 to the O'Dwyer Memorial Fund. The Maharaja of Kapurthala has also subscribed Rs. 10,000, and a similar donation of Rs. 10,000 has been paid by Bhawalpur Durbar. The State Council of Faridkot has subscribed Rs. 5,000.

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FUTURE OF TURKEY.

PROPOSALS BEFORE PEACE CONFERENCE.

Mr. Montagu, the Maharaja of Bikanir, and Lord Sinha, who proceeded to Paris on Thursday May 15, returned to London on Sunday May 18. It is hardly revealing any secret to say that they went to press certain matters affecting the future of the Turkish Dominions upon the attention of the Council of Four, who are now sitting in judgment on the subject. The three representatives of India were supported by the Aga Khan, Sahebzada Aftab Ahmad Khan (of the India Council), and Mr. Yusuf Ali, C.B.E. The Paris correspondent of the "Times" states that the following proposals appear to be at present under discussion.—

Greece, it is suggested, should receive Smyrna and a strip of AEgean coast which is mainly inhabited by Greeks. A mandate for an Armenian State, which would include the vilayets of Adana and Mersina and part of the vilayet of Trebizond, would be granted by the League of Nations to the United States. The section between Cilicia and Greek territory would form another State, with capital at Konia and port at Adalia. The mandate for this would be given to Italy. A Turkish State under the protectorate of France, would be constituted in Northern Anatolia.

The crux of the whole problem is still Constantinople. A solution by which the Turkish Government would be expelled from Europe and the Sultan's dominion would be reduced to the vilayets of Brusa, Kastamuni, and part of Trebizond is strongly discountenanced by the Government of India. A counterpart to this scheme is the establishment of an international government at Constantinople, either with or without Thrace attached to the capital, but Mr. Montagu, the Aga Khan, the Maharaja of Bikanir, and members of the Council of India who have been asked to give their views all express the opinion that the removal of the Sultan from Constantinople would have a deplorable effect in India.

We sincerely trust that their representations will be immediately accepted by the Dictators of the world's peace or war, and we should like to hope that they have succeeded in impressing upon the "Big Four" the views put forward so effectively by Sir Theodore Morison, to which we referred last week.—"India."

THE TASK BEFORE SIR E. MACLAGAN

The new ruler of the Punjab is to be congratulated on having secured the withdrawal of Martial Law from the Punjab. But we are afraid that this news will lose much of its cheer for the sores which the too long administration of the Martial Law have left Sir Edward Maclagan of course is not to be blamed for it. He has been left a legacy which no Administrator who wants to be responsible for his actions would like to accept. But we think he can do something to heal the sores, as we have already pointed out, by playing the good samaritan. The terrible sentences inflicted upon dozens of people by the Martial Law Commissions have sent a thrill of horror all over India. It is for Sir Edward Maclagan to show that if there are men with tiger qualities among British people there are others who have the heart of an angel. An impartial and dispassionate examination of the records and proceedings of the Courts is necessary now that the normal conditions are restored. In many cases, the accused could not have the help of counsel of their choice. In many more cases, we apprehend, too much reliance was placed on police evidence. There may be cases, again, where the conviction of the acused was not warranted by the ordinary law. The sentences, generally speaking, have been too severe and in some cases, monstrous. The outrages which were committed by the mobs in the Punjab could not have been greater than those committed in the days of the Mutiny. Yet Lord Canning showed his clemency by pardoning all except those who were directly concerned in murders. The verdict of history has been in favour of this act of statesmanship of Clemency Canning. We trust the new Lieutenant-Governor will be merciful as well as just in reconsidering the cases of the unfortunate men on whom the sentences of death have not been yet carried out and others who are suffering imprisonment. Now that the ordinary criminal courts have resumed their jurisdiction, the under-trial prisoners may be handed over for trial by them. These and other measures may, to some extent, mitigate the bitterness of the memories associated with the late Punjab administration.—"Amrita Bazar Patrika."

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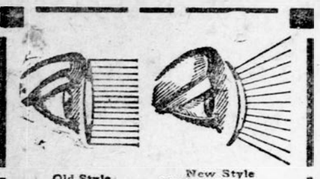
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THE WEATHER.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, 15th June 1919.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.556 Inch.
Temperature of Air	84.2 Deg.
West Bulb Thermometer	80.0 ,,
Dew Point	78.6 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.835 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	10.0 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	88.6 ,,
Minimum do	83.0 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW.
Movement of Wind	213 Miles
Fall of Rain	0.01 Inch.
Total fall during month	14.50 ,,
Do. do. year	14.61 ,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. on 16th	00.1 ,,

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on S.H.L.	LOW WATER. Day of Month	Bombay Mean time.	Depth on S.H.L.
		Ju'e h. m.	ft. in.	Ju'e	h. m.	ft. in.
Mon.	16	m 0 31	16 1	16	m 6 26	15 10
		1 21a	28 5		7 22a	18 11
Tues.	17	m 1 9	16 0	17	m 7 2	16 2
		1 53a	28 3		7 52a	18 10
Wed.	18	m 1 49	25 10	18	m 7 39	6 8
		2 26a	27 10		8 36a	18 9
Thur.	19	m 2 33	25 7	19	m 8 20	17 5
		3 2a	27 6		9 20	18 8
Fri.	20	m 3 24	25 4	20	m 9 7	18 4
		3 43a	27 0		10 14a	18 5
Sat.	21	m 4 25	25 1	21	m 11 6	19 3
		4 31a	26 7		11 18a	18 1
Sun.	22	m 5 37	25 2	22	m 11 19	20 1
		5 20a	26 3			

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

June 16 (Monday)	Sunrise 6h. 1m.	Sunset	7h. 17m.
,, 17 (Tuesday)	,, 6h. 1m.	,,	7h. 17m.
,, 18 (Wednes)	,, 6h. 2m.	,,	7h. 18m.
,, 19 (Thursday)	,, 6h. 2m.	,,	7h. 18m.
,, 20 (Friday)	,, 6h. 2m.	,,	7h. 18m.
,, 21 (Saturday)	,, 6h. 2m.	,,	7h. 18m.
,, 22 (Sunday)	,, 6h. 3m.	,,	7h. 19m.

Phase of the Moon:—

New Moon	1d.	2h.	34-9m. a.m.
First Quarter	7d.	6h.	8-8m. p.m.
Full Moon	15d.	1h.	58-1m. p.m.
Last quarter	23d.	4h.	51-1m. p.m.
New Moon	30d.	11h.	0-4m. p.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8.45 a.m., Standard Time on the 16th June, 1919, was 29.804 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8.45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 16th June, 1919, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Light to moderate cloud is present in the eastern districts; elsewhere skies are clear. Temperature continues moderately or considerably above normal both by day and night, the maximum rising to 140 deg. F. at Lahore.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is below normal and night temperature is above the average in the west of the division. Day temperature is in slight excess except at Allahabad, where it continues in moderate defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded in lower Sind and south-west Rajputana and are practically clear elsewhere. Humidity remains in excess in upper Sind. Day temperature continues above normal in the north of the division; night temperature is above the average in west Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Gujarat and local in south Kathiawar. Surat reports 0.16in., Ahmedabad 0.41in. and Bhavnagar Para 0.14in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess at Indore and Ahmedabad. Day temperature is below normal except in the south of Gujarat and Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Nearly general but light rainfall has occurred in the south-west; Khandwa reports 0.41in., Amraoti 0.15in., Nagpur 0.11in. and Chanda 0.19in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity continues above normal. Day temperature has risen but is still in moderate to large defect; night temperature is also below the average at several stations.

The Konkan.—Light rain has fallen locally, Ratnagiri reporting 0.24in. and Mormugao 0.15in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Night temperature is in excess at Karwar.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—There has been nearly general rain in north Hyderabad and local rain in the south Bombay Deccan; Aurangabad reports 0.13in., Nizamabad 0.38in. and Belgaum 0.74in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is below normal in the south Bombay Deccan. Day temperature continues in slight to large defect in the north-west of the division, but is nearly normal elsewhere; night temperature is in excess at Poona.

General Remarks.—The depression in the north of the Central Provinces has disappeared and rainfall has decreased considerably in the central parts of the country. Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar, north Hyderabad, the south-west of the Central Provinces and Gujarat, and local in the Konkan, the south Bombay Deccan, Kathiawar and on the north Madras coast. Temperature continues high in the Punjab, upper Sind and north Rajputana and is rising above normal in the United Provinces. In the central parts of the country and Gujarat day temperature is still much below normal, but is likely to rise during the day.

Rainfall is likely to decrease in north Hyderabad.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 15th June, 1919.

There was heavy rain yesterday in the central parts of the country, but rainfall has decreased considerably in north-east India. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, the Kumaon Hills, Central India West, the west of the Central Provinces, the Konkan and north Hyderabad and local in Upper Burma, Chota Nagpur, Gujarat, Central India East, the Bombay Deccan, Mysore, Malabar and on the north Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in Assam, Bengal, east Rajputana, the east of the Central Provinces and south Hyderabad.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Mergui, Rangoon one and a half inches; Tavoy five; Moulmein eight; Akyab two; Myitkyina three; Cox's Bazar, Mussooree one; Kotah three-quarters; Pachmarhi three; Mareara four.

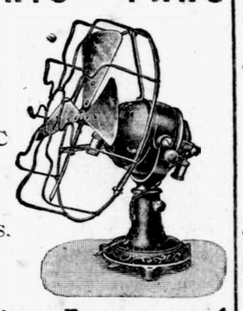
Temperature remains high along the north-west frontier.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m., on MONDAY, the 16th of June, 1919

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 hrs.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Tot. from 1st Nov to date	Rainfall. Departure, 1st Nov. to date
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	84.9	78.3	73	..	0	..
Do. (15th)	91.5	78.4	79	..	0	—0.07
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. ( )	—	—	—	—	—	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	113.5	90.4	32	..	0	—0.59
Rawalpindi	110.8	92.2	54	..	0	—0.33
Lahore	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hissar	105.6	89.3	59	..	0	—0.80
Ambala	100.5	89.8	49	..	0	—0.70
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	106.7	91.1	48	..	0.49	+0.15
Mainpuri	107.3	85.5	49	..	0.19	—0.18
Jhansi	105.7	86.0	58	..	0.98	+0.16
Cawnpore	103.4	85.4	55	..	0.26	—0.69
Allahabad	92.8	84.0	65	..	1.37	+0.72
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	117.1	87.6	70	..	0	—0.04
Karachi	90.9	81.4	6	..	0	—0.15
Ajmer	104.2	83.9	64	0.06	0.24	—0.34
Jaipur	104.2	84.8	5	0.06	1.05	+0.41
Kotah	104.8	88.6	48	..	1.06	+0.80
Mount Abu	80.6	71.6	62	..	0.80	+0.05
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA						
West—						
Bhuj	90.0	81.1	74	..	0.20	—0.28
Dwarka	88.6	81.8	81	..	0.02	—0.70
Veraval	85.0	81.5	87	..	7	..
Rajkot	87.6	81.2	e20.07		0.27	—0.85
Bhavnagar Para	96.2	79.8	79	0.14	1.37	—0.63
Surat	88.8	79.1	81	0.10	0.87	—1.15
Ahmedabad	90.2	78.5	96	0.41	1.56	+0.38
Deesa	92.9	80.9	69	..	0.56	+0.64
Neemuch	95.7	77.0	7	..	1.59	+0.34
Indore	79.3	73.1	e20	0.04	8.68	+6.27
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	84.9	75.5	90	..	3.51	—1.95
Saugor	89.6	76.0	83	..	1.36	+0.26
Hoshangabad	79.9	73.4	93	..	10.75	+9.05
Khandwa	81.0	74.1	89	0.41	6.46	+4.46
Akola	86.1	76.6	89	0.04	6.58	+4.24
Amraoti	82.4	72.9	e70	0.15	4.62	—1.64
Nagpur	81.0	73.4	93	0.11	10.78	+7.09
Chanda	88.5	78.0	e20	.19	6.88	+3.86
Raipur	84.0	79.9	89	..	17.45	+10.02
KONKAN—						
Bombay	88.6	82.5	78	0.01	14.50	+6.94
Ratnagiri	85.5	78.5	81	0.24	9.95	+3.90
Marmugao	86.8	..	e80	0.15	17.64	+9.65
Karwar	84.9	79.8	83	0.45	13.17	—8.63
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	81.8	75.2	71	..	2.76	..
Ahmednagar	86.1	72.5	7	..	1.58	—1.83
Poona	84.2	76.8	78	0.04	2.44	—0.28
Sholapur	90.3	79.6	60	..	7.47	+4.96
Bijapur	89.0	74.9	66	..	2.69	+0.22
Belgaum	76.1	68.8	90	0.74	7.10	—2.86
Aurangabad	82.0	71.5	80	0.13	.67	—1.03
Nizamabad (Indur)	93.0	74.3	74	0.38	3.36	+0.98
Hyderabad	91.9	76.2	72	..	5.16	+2.55
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	88.6	81.1	80	0.11	8.69	—62.84
Calicut	86.2	77.5	91	0.01	9.96	—19.47
Cochin	86.7	76.7	83	0.31	10.72	—5.18
Colombo	86.2	76.1	90	0.69	1.44	—4.20
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	99.8	77.5	71	0.15	3.25	+0.82
Bellary	92.5	74.9	51	..	1.57	+0.33
Cuddapah	102.3	83.1	47	..	2.06	+0.49
Madras	103.4	82.8	58	..	1.22	+0.17
Bangalore	89.2	67.3	74	..	0.94	—1.21
Coimbatore	86.8	74.6	e60	0.43	0.55	—0.43
Trichinopoly	99.1	80.9	56	..	0.85	+0.08
Negapatam	93.7	81.1	73	..	3.18	+2.59

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